

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS IN

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Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
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Buy and sell Government, State, Railroad and other
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19 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

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Subscription agents for the CHRONICLE in Paris.

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Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and give
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J. B. DICKINSON, late President Tenth Nat. Bank
PLATT K. DICKINSON, Member of N. Y. Stock and
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JOHN C. MCKINLAY, Member of N. Y. Stock
and Gold Exchange.

Bankers and Brokers.

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BROKER.

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Gold and Stocks,
No. 4 EXCHANGE PLACE,
Particular attention given to the negotiation of
Railway and other Corporate Loans.
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J. M. Weith & Arents,

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Orders for Purchase and Sale of United States Se-
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Interest, Four Per Cent, allowed on Deposits,
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BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD bought and sold on
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COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED
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Southern Securities.

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52 Wall Street, New York.

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BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD
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ADVANCES MADE UPON CONSIGNMENTS OF
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Incorporated by Royal Charter.
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COMMERCIAL CREDITS

Issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and
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Issue Letters of Credit.
Draw Bills on Paris.
Buy and Sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris
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Commercial Credits issued for use in Europe, China,
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John B. Manning,

BANKER AND BROKER.

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information concerning them furnished.

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BANKERS,
70 State Street, Boston.
Bills of Exchange, and Commercial and Travelers
Credits issued on
The City Bank, LONDON.
AND
Robert Benson & Co., LONDON.
AND
Munroe & Co., PARIS.
Circular Notes available for Travelers in all parts of
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Buy and sell Western City and Coun-
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Transact a general Banking and Exchange business
including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold
etc. on Commission.

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FINANCIAL AGENTS
AND REAL ESTATE LOAN BROKERS.
Will make investments for Corporations, Estates and
Individuals and negotiate Real Estate Loans, Com-
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Securities.

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Stock and Bond Brokers,
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SAINT LOUIS MO.

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Office No. 11 West Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Refer to: All Cincinnati Banks, and Messrs. LOCK-
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411 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
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Dealers in Exchange, Agents in Financial and Trust
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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
MONEY TO LOAN,
Strong Vaults for Safe Deposits.
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Clark.
NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT:
First National Bank of New York.

Western Bankers.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
TITUSVILLE, PENN.,

Capital - - - - - \$200,000
Deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulation
and Deposits 500,000.
C. HYDE, Cashier. CHAS. HYDE Pres't.

**NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE
OF MISSOURI.**
In St. Louis.
ESTABLISHED 1837.

Capital paid in \$3,410,300
This Bank, having reorganized as a National Bank
is now prepared to do a general banking business.
Government Securities, Coin, Gold Dust and Bullion
bought and sold at current rates. Special attention
given to collections throughout the West.
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EDWARD P. CURTIS Cashier

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BANKERS,

150 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky., dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government Bonds
and all Local Securities. Give prompt attention to
collections and orders for investment of funds.

Southern Bankers.

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BANKER AND BROKER,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Uncurrent Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, Specie Ex-
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In South Carolina made and promptly remitted for.
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Henry Clews & Co., Kountze Brothers,
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HOLMES & MACBETH,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
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ISBELL & SON,

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Special attention to collections.
New York Correspondent.—HOWES & MACY.

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OF SELMA.**

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JNO. W. LOVE, Assistant Cashier.
N.Y. Correspondent—Importers and Traders National
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Fowler & Sommerville,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Special attention given to purchase of Cotton.

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Mississippi Valley Bank,
A BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT,
VICKSBURG, MISS.
N. Y. Correspondent.—Bank of the Manhattan Co.

Southern Bankers.

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BANKER, FACTOR AND
Commission Merchant,
Savannah, Ga.

Special attention given to consignments of Cotton,
Gold, Stocks, Bonds and Foreign and Domestic
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Collections promptly remitted for
Orders solicited for the purchase or sales of Produce
and Securities. Prompt attention guaranteed.
New York Correspondents: LAWRENCE BROS. &

J. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
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Do a general banking business. Cotton purchased
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Collections made on all parts of the United States.

**Raleigh National Bank
OF NORTH CAROLINA.**
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED
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Hawks & Castleman,
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Government Securities, Gold, Stocks, &c. Bonds
of every description, bought and sold on commission

Cubbedge & Hazlehurst,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Make Collections, and do a General Banking and
Brokerage Business.
REFER TO EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

THOS. K. FERCUSSON.

BANKER,
SELMA, ALABAMA,
Special attention to Collections.
No charge for collecting city paper.
Refers to Henry Clews & Co., 32 Wall street, N.Y.

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BROKERS,
NO. 126 GRAVIER STREET.
New Orleans, La.

Gold and Silver Coin, State and City Notes,
Insurance Scrip, State and City Warrants
Bank and Railroad Stocks, United States Bonds,
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Mutilated Currency,
Land Warrants, commercial Paper.

Bought and Sold exclusively on Com-
mission.
Particular attention paid to Settlement of State and
City Taxes.

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BROWN, LANCASTER & Co.,
No. 30 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
LANCASTER, BROWN & Co.,
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DAVIS & FRERET,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
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New Orleans, Louisiana.
Prompt attention given to buying, selling and leas-
ing of plantations and other real estate, paying of
axes collecting rents, etc.

Financial.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

No. 20 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
We Buy, Sell and Exchange at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

and Bonds of LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive Deposits, subject to Check, allowing interest, and transact a general Banking Business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 59 EXCHANGE PLACE, COR. BROAD ST., N.Y.,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers,

Payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.GEORGE OPDYKE, WM. A. STEPHENS
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE

BANKING HOUSE OF

GEO. OPDYKE & Co.,

NO. 25 NASSAU STREET,

(Corner of Cedar street.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing Four per cent interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.
ORDERS promptly executed, for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities, on commission.
INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for Investors.
NEGOTIATIONS of Loans, and Foreign Exchange effected.

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BANKERS,

No. 58 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

"Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Governments, Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Commercial Paper, and all Negotiable Securities.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Sight Draft or Check.
Advances made on approved securities.
Special facilities for negotiating Commercial Paper. Collect "both inland and foreign promptly made.
Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated."

JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,

BANKERS,

56 WALL STREET,

Issue Letters of Credit for Traveller

Available in all parts of Europe, etc.,

THROUGH THE

CITY BANK, LONDON,

OR

Messrs. HOTTINGUER & CO., of Paris

Also COMMERCIAL CREDITS and DRAFTS on LONDON, PARIS, and SCOTLAND.
ADVANCES made on Consignments. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

Gibson, Casanova & Co.

BANKERS.

No. 59 EXCHANGE PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.
INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Bank.
ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.
CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.
COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

Financial.

THE LOANER'S BANK

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK,

(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER),
"Continental Life" Building.

22 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital - - - - - \$500,000
Subject to increase to - - \$1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William M. Tweed, A. F. Willmarth, Edgar W. Crowell, Shepherd F. Knapp, Edgar T. Brown, Archibald A. Bliss and Dorr Russell.

THIS BANK NEGOTIATES LOANS, MAKES COLLECTIONS, ADVANCES ON SECURITIES, AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS.

Accounts of Bankers and Merchants will receive special attention.

FIVE PER CENT INTEREST paid on CURRENT BALANCES, and liberal facilities offered to our CUSTOMERS.

Dorr Russell,

President.

A. F. Willmarth,
Vice-President.

R. T. WILSON & Co.,

LATE

WILSON, CALLAWAY & CO.,

Bankers and Commission Merchants,

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Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on the most liberal terms. Merchant Bankers and others allowed 4 per cent on deposits. The most liberal advances made on Cotton, Tobacco &c., consigned to ourselves or to our correspondent Messrs. K. GILLIAM & CO., Liverpool.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

IN ADDITION TO THE SECOND DIVISION of the CANADA AIR LINE, Tenders for which are already invited to be in on the 25th November, the Directors of the Great Western Railway are now prepared to receive

Tenders for the Third or last Division

OF THE CANADA AIR LINE FROM

SIMCOE TO CANFIELD,

30 MILES.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS will be on exhibition at the office of Geo. Lowe Reid, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, on and after 25th November, and sealed Tenders marked "Tender for Construction of 3rd Division Canada Air Line," must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on the morning of

THURSDAY, DEC. 15th, 1870.

JOSEPH PRICE,

TREASURER.
CHIEF OFFICES, Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 26th, 1870 }

East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad

1st MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT BONDS,

REDEEMABLE 1900,

Interest Payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New York.

THE MORTGAGE IS FOR \$3,500,000 ON A ROAD 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about

\$13,000

per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest in use on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to

\$4,117,761 10.

An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in the market.

For terms and further particulars, apply to

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK

NO. 36 WALL STREET,

Agent for the sale of the Bonds.

STATE OF ARKANSAS

7 PER CENT BONDS, ENDORSED BY THE

MEMPHIS & LITTLE ROCK RR. CO

For Sale at 70 and accrued interest, by

Swenson, Perkins & Co.,

80 BEAVER STREET.

THE STATE OF ARKANSAS issues its Bonds in aid of Railroads—ten thousand dollars per mile, for the payment thereof a special tax is collected annually for interest and sinking fund.

THE MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD 133 miles long, is completed and in running order 120 miles. The unfinished section will be completed in December next.

R. C. BRINKLEY, Pres't.

Memphis and Little Rock RR

Financial.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,

Bankers, 27 Pine Street,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railroad Company,

This road, 55 miles long, extends from Terre Haute Northerly to Danville, Illinois, forming part of the great through route from Chicago to Terre Haute, Evansville, Nashville, and the South. Twenty-five miles of the iron is now laid, and by the early part of January 21 miles will be in use for business.

The local subscriptions to the capital

stock of the Company are..... \$450,000

All of which is payable in cash at par

Of this \$300,000 has been paid in

First Mortgage Bonds..... \$750,000

This road is being built by Chauncey Rose, Esq., of Terre Haute, and his associates, who are the chief subscribers to the capital stock. The extraordinary success of the enterprises heretofore managed by these gentlemen, and the high prices of the securities based upon them, are evidences of what may be expected from this project. We recommend these Bonds as an undoubted security.

Price 90 cents and accrued interest in currency. Commission allowed bankers.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,

27 PINE STREET.

STOKER, TAYLOR & Co.,

BANKERS.

21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

Sight and Time Bills on LONDON, LIVERPOOL, EDINBURGH and DUBLIN, PARIS, BREMEN, HAMBURG, BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, VIENNA, etc.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of Europe.

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BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,

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Iron or Steel Rails, Locomotives, Cars, etc., and undertake all business connected with Railways

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BANKERS AND STOCK, BOND AND GOLD COMMISSION BROKERS,

Make liberal advances on all First-class Securities. Interest allowed on Deposits.

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 11.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1870.

NO. 287.

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The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued every Satur-
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with the latest news up to midnight of Friday.

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second volumes of the CHRONICLE will be purchased by the publishers at a fair
price.

STRINGENCY AND THE TREASURY BALANCE.

One of the most conspicuous defects of our monetary system is its want of elasticity, and in the absence of any other regulator of the volume of the circulating medium, the currency balance in the Treasury has usually been relied upon for this purpose. In the State bank period, before the National bank system was organized, the busy season of the year was selected by the old banks which availed themselves of its facilities to issue their currency, and some 50 millions were put out which gradually returned home for redemption after the occasion was past for its use. For the banks this arrangement was a good one, because by the issue of currency they got a loan without interest from the public for the period their notes were outstanding. The arrangement was equally good for the business community. For the volume of the currency was thus increased when trade was active, and the business of the country needed currency, and it was contracted by its own spontaneous action as the idle quietude of the dull season set in. Such an enlargement of the currency when business is brisk, and contraction thereof when business is dull, constitutes what is meant by elasticity of the currency.

This indispensable safeguard was settled under the old State bank system. But it has been secured in a very defective degree under the system of National banks. The reason of this defect is not far to seek. The notes of the old State banks had no forced circulation. In spite of all that the issuers could do to keep the bank notes out, and notwithstanding the most ingenious devices set in operation to prolong the term in which the currency would float, there was no possibility of a long reprieve. When the dull season set in the bank notes floated home for redemption, and the currency which they had expended when trade was lively shrunk back again to its normal dimensions. Under the National bank regime all this is charged. The notes of every national bank in the country enjoy a compulsory circulation. Every national bank in the country is obliged to receive them. They are receivable for taxes and on all payments to and from the National Treasury. These bank notes have thus a forced currency. They seldom return home for redemption. When the notes do come back it is easy for the issuing bank to pay them out again. Hence there is an end of the old machinery for expansion and contraction of the currency in harmony with the enlargement and diminution of the activity in the circulating current caused by the periodical rise or fall in the tide of business. As we have many times discussed this radical defect in our National banking system, we need add no more here than that to cure the evil, the metropolitan redemption of all National bank notes is indispensable, and until Congress can be induced to enforce this redemption in New York the best we can do is to compensate the inelasticity of our currency system as best we can. And with a view to this compensation almost the sole expedient which has hitherto been devised is that we have so often insisted upon, namely that the Treasury shall lock up currency when business is dull and shall pour forth its hoard during the busy season. This plan answered admirably under Mr. McCulloch's administration, although it was not always carried out with regard to the public wants. Mr. Boutwell heretofore has been more fortunate, and on this account there is the surprise and disappointment that he has not made more effective use of his currency balance in checking the monetary stringency which has prevailed, with some intermission, for the past fortnight. Of course there is a fundamental objection, on the ground of principle, to the allowing of the Government to tamper with business, or the urging of our Executive to interfere with the money market. But such is our monetary system that interference at proper times is provided for, and without it there can be no currency elasticity. Hence there is no impropriety in calling on Mr. Boutwell to put this machinery in operation for giving ease and restoring the monetary equilibrium. There is, moreover,

an additional reason for this action, as the chief causes of stringency are artificial. A clique consisting of a dozen or a score of capitalists and money-lenders in Wall street can at any time, when the money market is as sensitive as now, produce, by well-known manipulations, such perturbation as shall enable them to charge for a few days usurious rates for accommodation, and to mark up these loans from five or six per cent to seven per cent in gold and occasionally even to higher rates still. To meet such greedy schemers, and to foil their plans it is necessary to do something. But as they derive almost their sole power for mischief from the inelasticity of the currency it is with this inelasticity we have to deal, and we can best do this by pouring out a part of the Treasury balance of currency which has been stored up with a view to this very emergency. But if as is said, Mr. Boutwell holds some 30 millions of currency of which one-half at least can well be spared for the purpose of giving relief to the money market, how shall that currency be disbursed. The plan is easy. It may be accomplished in either of two ways. First, by the purchase of an extra amount of government bonds or if this be objected to, by the redemption of certificates of indebtedness allowing the banks to take them back again whenever they may wish to resume them. Either of these plans would accomplish the end in view, as would others of which there is no need here to make mention. We may be well assured that without elasticity of the currency, our money market will be continually liable to spasms; that for almost the only means we have to give this needed elasticity we are dependent on the Treasury balance of currency; that the present is a favorable time for the relief of the money market by the use of this method, and that Mr. Boutwell will add to his popularity by acceding to this inexorable demand without delay.

THE TAXES AND THE DEBT.

It has rarely happened that any Treasury report offered to Congress, has in its tone, its policy and its recommendations, failed to command the public assent. But to some extent, this is true of the report just issued by Mr. Boutwell. The reason of the popular disapproval is partly in the Secretary's want of recognition of the grave perils of the financial situation and partly in his suggestions about taxation, which is generally felt to be grinding, oppressive to the country, and destructive to its realized capital, its productive powers, and industrial growth. There are two points on which Mr. Boutwell relies to prove that the pressure of our fiscal burdens should not be relaxed. First, he says the country is prosperous and can afford to bear the taxes; and secondly, the debt must be rapidly paid off; and to accomplish that, the revenue must be kept up to a high level by severe taxation. Such, in brief, are the two arguments, which, from the beginning to the end of his Treasury report, Mr. Boutwell persistently presents to us. As exception is taken to both, it is worth while to examine the grounds on which they rest. And first, with regard to the prosperity of the country. It may fairly be doubted whether Mr. Boutwell is right when he says that "the laboring classes are in the enjoyment of more than the average prosperity, if tested by the experience of this country, or by the present condition of other nations." We do not, however, desire to challenge the statement here, although the prevalence of strikes and other significant marks of industrial dissatisfaction might lead us to deny that our industrial operatives feel themselves to be doing well and winning an equitable share of the material prosperity of the country, which prosperity, as we are boldly and often assured, is entirely created by the labor of the workingman. Leaving this section of our people let us look to the class next above, and enquire how the employers of labor are thriving.

And we find they are quite as much disposed to complain. They tell us that the closing year does not show a living profit on their business, and that if next year does not develop an improvement over the past, serious disasters will assuredly befall. Unless in a few exceptional departments of industry these complainings are too general, and they illustrate themselves in the enforced economy and privation under which multitudes of our people are suffering, whose education and position place them above the operative classes. And as political economy teaches us, it is in this important section of our population, which ranks just above the working operatives, that have no capital; and just below the richer population who have abundant capital—it is among this middle class that we can best see whether a country is prospering or not in regard to material wealth. Moreover, if we go about among our small capitalists we find another very suggestive symptom. They are rapidly disappearing, and large establishments are taking their place. It used to be one of the most vaunted advantages of this country that it offered to the small capitalist such safeguards that he could succeed in almost all departments of industrial enterprise, and could maintain his position against the competition and hostile efforts of his richer rivals. This is no longer so general, and there is an increasing tendency in almost all branches of business for the larger capitalists to engross more and more its monopoly and its profits to themselves. Various circumstances have been favorable to this change. The financial panics which have convulsed business of late have overthrown men who had no reserves of capital to fall back upon. The same class of men will suffer most from the occasional strikes among their working operatives. For if his business is stopped heavy losses are instantly entailed on the master, and his capital is soon wiped out, except the strike is brief. Strikes develop a very important part of the forces which are levelling the industrial community into the two classes of the rich capitalist and the hired operative. In other countries more than here, this process has been completed of levelling and grinding down to one even condition the masses of industrial workers. It will be a better sign of general prosperity and a promising safeguard of the republic and its institutions, if by a better financial policy our government shall cease to foster this impoverishing process, and contribute to bring back the country to a more healthy distribution of industrial activity and commercial wealth. We have not entered into the merits of the controversy between the wages of labor and the profits of capital. Of these we may have to speak hereafter. It is sufficient to note the fact that the struggle and conflict between workers and their employers has a tendency with other circumstances to crush out the smaller capitalists, and that if this process of merging small establishments in greater ones is suffered to go on to excess, the effect can scarcely fail to be mischievous to the material prosperity as well as to the moral progress and honorable independence of our people.

Whatever we may think of the contest between labor and capital, there is no doubt that it offers a multitude of troublesome problems to statesmanship and legislation. It is assuming such a formidable aspect as to be likely to color the politics of this country as it has already helped with other causes to impair our National prosperity. And until that prosperity is restored and rehabilitated, an enlightened policy demands that the burdens imposed on industry by our fiscal system should be as light as possible.

But secondly Mr. Boutwell says, we ought to pay off the public debt, and, therefore, we cannot reduce the taxes. To this there is a short answer. It is well for us as fast as we can to redeem the national obligations, but not at too great an expense. We have already redeemed nearly thr

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drawn millions of that debt. It is bad policy for a farmer to drain off his working capital to pay off a mortgage debt which the mortgagee does not want paid. Still worse is it for him to sell his seed corn to raise the money and force it on his unwilling creditor. Worse still, if possible, and more impoverishing would it be for any country to cripple its industries and paralyse its productive powers by assuming needless fiscal burdens, and paying heavy taxes, in order to pay off public obligations which have not matured, which the creditors do not wish paid, and which can on all accounts be better dealt with hereafter.

SALARIES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

There is one branch of what is called Civil Service Reform, to which its most zealous advocates have given too little attention; and their neglect of it is perhaps more creditable to their zeal than to their judgment. It is the proper adjustment of salaries in the public service. This subject is so closely bound up with all others relating to the improvement of the work of government, that it cannot be properly considered without involving them. But there are certain principles, so obvious as to be generally practised by business men in their own affairs, so essential as to be esteemed in private business as conditions of success, yet as commonly disregarded by public men as if they were the most profound and remote deductions of abstruse science.

The leading and fundamental rule in employing men is that the pay must be carefully proportioned to the work performed. In estimating this work many things must be taken into account: the difficulty of the employment itself, the time it occupies, the importance of the business it effects, and the consequent responsibility of the workman, the opportunities open for personal advantage, and the integrity required to resist them, and the kind and degree of culture and training necessary to enable him to do the work successfully. All these considerations enter, of necessity, into every adjustment of pay, among many persons employed, even where none of the work required is of that exceptional character which requires rare and extraordinary talents, information or experience. But in the service of the government there is always much that, to be properly done, demands in all these respects the very highest qualifications to be found among men; and the government which will be served efficiently must appreciate those qualities wherever they are found, and command them wherever they are needed.

Now, all these principles are set at naught in the system of payment adopted by our government for its officers. From the highest to the lowest, the agents of the people of this country, for the administration of its laws, receive salaries determined mostly by considerations entirely apart from these, and inconsistent with them. These have been determined, in practice, sometimes by custom, sometimes by the steady growth of official abuses, but oftener by the prepossessions or caprices, or at best, the inadequate, though sincere, convictions of single committees of Congress, or members of these committees.

Take, as examples, the highest regular salaries paid to officers appointed by the President. Members of the Cabinet receive \$8,000 a year each. The Secretary of the Treasury, for this sum, is required to administer the affairs of what is practically a bank, with a hundred millions of dollars in its vaults, with obligations of twenty times the amount, and with daily receipts and outlay each of nearly a million. Besides this he is expected to select for the Government some thousands of officers out of many times the number of applicants; to determine the construction of the Revenue laws in all doubtful cases; to advise with the President and Cabinet upon all great public questions, and to

suggest new legislation to Congress. In all this we demand that he shall hold steadily in view the welfare of the country, disregarding entirely any private interest; and we forbid him by law to engage in any money making business which would enrich himself. Now what salary is necessary to secure, in ordinary business—we will not say a man fitted to be Secretary of the Treasury, but a man capable of transacting one tenth of the detailed work that he must do, apart from all the broader relations of his office? Banks, Insurance and Trust Companies, Railways, Telegraphs, all have chief executive offices to be filled—all compete with one another for the men who have financial and administrative ability and integrity for such trusts; and to men who are eminent in these respects we see constantly salaries of \$25,000 a year, and sometimes much more, offered for their services. If we add to the qualifications these men possess the political experience and statesmanlike public character necessary to win for a man the nation's confidence in the high office of its minister of finance, we have one of the rarest assemblages of characteristics that can be imagined; and for such a man we offer \$8,000 a year, in the name of the people of the United States, in competition with a thousand corporations, any one of which is ready to pay more for less work, less responsibility, less intellect, and in a permanent office not subject to political change. Under these circumstances the position will necessarily be held either by a man who accepts the honor of the position as a substitute for pay, or by one who means to enrich himself by the office apart from the salary. In either case the nation suffers. In the one it is robbed, probably, of many times a liberal salary for the office; in the other it is humiliated by receiving as a favor what it ought to purchase. Certainly none can suppose that great public services in a position like this are to be repaid by a salary alone; but those who perform them ought, at least, to be able to live in a manner becoming the dignity of the country which employs them. And it is a fact that some of the very best and most efficient statesmen who have ever labored for the United States have been compelled by the inadequacy of their salaries to practice a niggardly economy, as unworthy of the nation as it would be unworthy of a great commercial house in this city to have its chief bookkeeper in rags.

Again, much the same may be said of large numbers of offices which are not places of great public prominence; but on which depends much of the success of the Government. The heads of Treasury bureaus and of offices in the Interior Department, for instance, have little of the glory of official life, but they have upon them a responsibility and an amount of labor before which, in many cases, the ordinary requirements of mercantile business sink to nothingness. Yet these offices are filled with men who can be obtained for \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year. There are men in Washington on whose special skill and fidelity public interests affecting millions of dollars of the people's money depend every year, who receive less pay than many a bookkeeper in New York. The appointment clerk of the Treasury, who influences more patronage than President Washington ever held, is expected to preserve absolute impartiality and wide intelligence in judging of men, for \$1,800 a year. There is often special clerical work to be done, in the Treasury and in the Department of State, which requires ability of a high order; and in which, if it affected the interests of private firms in New York, they would apply to the most prominent professional men to aid them. To do such work, these Departments frequently seek for skilled and trustworthy men, in all parts of the country; but they often fail in securing what they want, simply because the law does not permit them to offer a fair salary; and with all the ingenuity in evading the laws in this respect, which has grown out of the necessities of the

public service, they cannot succeed in competing for such men with private employers.

We do not assume that it is necessary for the United States to pay more money in salaries than it now pays. There are often ten incompetent men employed about work which is not done at all, but which could be done by one qualified officer. On the other hand, there are some offices which are paid in excess. This was true of many of the Consulates in foreign ports, while they were permitted to retain their fees; and it is still true of a number of offices of the treasury and of the law departments, who are paid irregularly, by fees and forfeitures. These offices are regarded as great opportunities for becoming rich, and are often, beyond doubt, abused to purposes of oppression and corruption. It is shameful that a single subordinate officer of the Customs bureau should receive forty times as much pay as his official head; but this has been the practical effect of the present system. A great saving will be effected by abolishing all such sources of emolument, and paying regularly for work, as it is done, not for chance successes. A still greater saving will ensue from abolishing all superfluous offices, and employing only the men who are needed for the work. Where there are now a thousand clerks and assistants lingering over duties which one fourth their number of thoroughly efficient men would do with ease and dispatch, let the one fourth be employed, at full rates of pay, and they will cost less than the thousand do now. But the greatest saving of all, and one which will be so vast that it defies computation, will be in the greater efficiency with which business will be transacted, and in the removal of the sore temptation to infidelity in the service which comes from poverty, and the sense of injustice produced by inadequate pay. When appointments are made in the civil service for no purpose whatever but to get the work done, then men must be paid what the work is worth in the open market, and in no other way can the business of the government be conducted, either with economy or with honesty.

NOTES FALLING DUE ON HOLIDAYS—WHEN TO BE PROTESTED.

It is well understood by our readers that heretofore the law has been that a note falling due on a Sunday, or any legal holiday, must be presented for payment the day previous. Our last Legislature attempted to change this rule, by an act approved by the Governor, on the 23d of last April, but the law was so drawn as to make it questionable, in the view of some, whether the change attempted has really been effected. The act in question is as follows:

The following days, viz., the first day of January, commonly called New Year's Day, the twenty-second day of February, the fourth day of July, the twenty-fifth day of December, and any day appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State or the President of the United States as a day of fast or Thanksgiving, shall, for all purposes whatever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor, of bills of exchange, bank checks, and promissory notes, made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

And when either of these days shall occur on Sunday the following Monday shall be deemed a public holiday, and any bill of exchange, bank check, or promissory note made after the passage of this act, which, but for this act, would fall due or payable on such Sunday or Monday, shall become due and payable on the day following such Sunday or Monday.

All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The new provision of this act is contained in the middle paragraph, which states that when either of the holidays named occurs on Sunday the following Monday shall be deemed the holiday, and any promissory note, &c., (made after the passage of the act) which, but for this act, would fall due on such Sunday or Monday, "shall become due and payable on the day following such Sunday or Monday."

It is very evident that this clause is not clearly worded. The object of the legislator was, as stated above, to make a note which falls due on Monday payable on Tuesday when

that Monday, according to the provisions of this act, became the legal holiday; hence instead of reading "on the day following such Sunday or Monday," it should really have been worded so as to read "on the following Tuesday." This would have made its meaning plain.

And yet we do not think there can be much doubt as to the interpretation the Courts will put upon this portion of the law. The intention of the legislators is clear, and they will always give effect to that intention where the wording of the act permits of it; and in this case it does permit of it. Besides, any other conclusion would make this provision entirely inoperative, and the Courts will not nullify an act unless it is pretty clearly and absolutely defective. For these reasons we think that all notes, bills, &c., made since April 23, and maturing this year on Sunday or Monday of the next two weeks must be presented for payment on the following Tuesday.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks for the week ending Dec. 23, 1870. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Massachusetts— Charlestown.....	The Monument National Bank.....	The National Exchange Bank of Boston, approved in place of The Traders' National Bank of Boston.
Alabama— Selma.....	The City National Bank (new bank).	The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York.
Iowa— Burlington.....	The Merchants' National Bank (new bank).	The Northwestern National Bank of Chicago.
Iowa— Decorah.....	The First National Bank.....	The Chatham National Bank of New York, approved in addition to The First National Bank of Milwaukee and The National Bank of Commerce of Chicago.

New National Banks.

List of National banks organized, since December 15, 1870, under act of July 12, 1870:

Official No.

1754—"The Merchant's National Bank of Richmond," Va. Thomas Branch, President; J. B. Morton, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$300,000; paid in capital, \$100,000. Authorized to commence business Dec. 17, 1870.
1755—"The First National Bank of Lanark," Ill. Romanzo G. Shumway, President; G. F. Van Veckton, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$30,000. Authorized to commence business Dec. 19, 1870.
1756—"The Fayetteville National Bank," Fayetteville, N. C. John B. Williams, President; W. G. Broadfoot, Cashier. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Authorized to commence business Dec. 21, 1870.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— DEC. 10.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam.....	short.	11.18 @ 11.18 1/2	Dec. 7.	short.	11.80 @ —
Antwerp.....	8 months.	25.32 1/2 @ 25.37 1/2	"	"	25 1/2 @ —
Hamburg.....	"	13.11 @ 13.11 1/2	"	"	13.08 1/2 @ —
Paris.....	"	25.40 @ 25.50	"	"	"
Vienna.....	short.	Nominal.	"	"	"
Berlin.....	3 months.	12.65 @ 12.70	Dec. 7.	3 mos.	123.25
Frankfurt.....	"	120 1/2 @ 120 3/4	"	"	6.23 1/2 @ —
St. Petersburg.....	"	29 1/2 @ 29 3/4	"	"	119 1/2
Cadiz.....	"	49 1/2 @ 49 3/4	Dec. 6.	"	3017.34
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52 1/2 @ 52 3/4	"	"	"
Milan.....	3 months.	36.90 @ 37	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	"	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	"	"	"	"
New York.....	"	"	Dec. 9.	60 days.	109
Jamaica.....	"	"	"	"	"
Havana.....	"	"	"	"	"
Rio de Janeiro.....	"	"	Nov. 14.	90 days.	"
Bahia.....	"	"	Nov. 9.	"	29 @ 29 1/2
Valparaiso.....	"	"	Oct. 10.	"	44 1/2 @ 45 1/2
Pernambuco.....	"	"	Nov. 11.	"	22 @ 22 1/2
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	Nov. 7.	6 mos.	4s. 5 1/2 d.
Hong Kong.....	"	4s. 5d.	Nov. 15.	"	4s. 5 1/2 d.
Ceylon.....	"	2 p. c. dis.	"	"	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Bombay.....	"	1s. 10 1/2 d.	Nov. 26.	"	1s. 10 1/2 d.
Madras.....	"	1s. 10 1/2 d.	Nov. 18.	"	1s. 10 1/2 d.
Calcutta.....	"	1s. 10 1/2 d.	Nov. 26.	"	1s. 10 1/2 d.
Sydney.....	80 days.	1/2 dis.	Oct. 11.	30 days. @ 2 1/2 p. c. pm	"

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, December 10, 1870.

Although the French army of the Loire has been driven from Orleans, and for the present, at least, all hope of relieving Paris from that quarter has been abandoned, there is not even a faint rumor of returning peace. Whether the war is M. Gambetta's, or has become a national war, is a question which it is desirable should be answered; and it is maintained by many that an opportunity should be afforded for the French people to express an unbiased opinion on the subject. It is asserted that the majority of voters in France would come to the conclusion that peace with Germany, even with onerous terms, was

desirable. The war is now becoming of so barbarous a nature, and the loss of life so appalling, that an effort should be made to reconcile, as far as possible, the belligerent powers. France, unfortunately, however, will not acknowledge herself to be beaten, and, possibly, until her present rulers are disposed to admit the position, or are hurled from power, no solution of the difficulty will be accomplished. But assuming that peace is concluded, what will be the position of France? With the unparalleled losses she will have sustained, and with her diminished producing power, she will, in a commercial point of view, have relinquished most of, if not all, the advantages she has gained during the Empire; and years must elapse before the traces of the invading army are wiped out. But will peace with Germany bring peace to France. This is the question which is uppermost in men's minds. When France is free from the invader, and the domestic concerns of the country have to be discussed, will not party feeling run high, and become so strong that the internal difficulties may assume very serious proportions? It is hoped not; but the domestic position of France will certainly be such as to cause much anxiety, and it is scarcely possible to expect that such a revolution as was inaugurated on the 4th of September can be accomplished unopposed. The army of captives, or the captive army, now in Germany will return to France, possibly, to cause trouble, for the 350,000 soldiers there imprisoned are scarcely likely to return to France to augment its productive powers. Except for agricultural purposes, or for the more ordinary labor, they will be wanting in usefulness, their education having been of such a nature as to unfit them for any occupation except that of war. That occupation will be gone; for although France may burn for revenge there is not likely to be an opportunity of satisfying that desire for many years to come. It has been said that when France is satisfied Europe is at peace. If France, as is most likely, is dissatisfied with the terms which will be imposed upon her by the victorious Germans, Europe is not likely to settle down into a condition of peace. Hence the present must be fraught with anxiety and the future with danger.

With the approaching close of the year, and with politics still in a disturbed state, business is very quiet in nearly every department. Such a condition of affairs is only natural. In a few quarters, however, the effect of the war has been to produce animation, for provisions of all kinds have been largely purchased on French account. Hence the cost of living has further increased—a circumstance which must of necessity affect the demand for manufactured goods. I have often remarked about the dearth of butchers' meat, and it is to be regretted that it is now dearer still. Those who intend to indulge in much roast beef at Christmas will certainly have to pay a price they never paid before, and will not get the prime cuts under one shilling per pound. Mutton, bacon, and all other articles are proportionately high in price. Prime cuts of bacon are retailed at fourteen pence per pound, and the better descriptions of butter at twenty pence to two shillings per pound. The close of the war, unfortunately, is not likely to cheapen these necessities. We may be nearer better times; but until France has somewhat recovered from the disasters which have overtaken her, and the flocks and herds of the country are attended to with that care which is necessary to meet the demands made upon them by the consumers, France must, in a great measure, look else where for food. It will obviously be a long time before France is replenished with live stock equivalent to what has been slaughtered for the respective armies, or an excess of what might have been consumed in times of peace. But in many districts the flocks and herds have been neglected; and, in addition to a largely increased consumption, production has been almost at a stand. The following relates to the trade of Manchester:

Since Tuesday this market has remained quiet in tone, and the tendency of prices has continued rather in favor of buyers. There is, however, no marked giving way, and the decline is very gradual, and in some departments almost imperceptible. Considering the flatness in the cotton market, prices here have been maintained with tolerable steadiness, and the production appears to be moved off with considerable regularity. During the week producers have availed themselves of every opportunity which turned up of extending their old contracts or of making new ones, and the easier state of the cotton market has induced them to accept prices which they were reluctant to take last week. This appears to have brought about a little more business, and some fair sales of both yarn and cloth have been made to-day at slightly lower prices, but which are proportionately as favorable to producers, considering the state of the cotton market, as they were last week. The state of things in France has now assumed such a serious aspect that again a feeling has arisen in commercial circles that the war cannot last much longer, and that peace may be imminent. Whether this feeling is right or erroneous remains to be seen. In the meantime, however, it has some effect in keeping prices steady, although it is not lost sight of that even an announcement of an armistice likely to lead to peace might only have a temporary effect. The vicissitudes of the war have ceased to have much influence upon this market, but the large receipts of cotton in America lead people to think that under any circumstances there will be an abundant supply for spinners by-and-by, and that the present scarcity of American cotton in Liverpool will be of short duration. Possibly, also the critical position in which Havre is at present placed may lead to some further considerable imports from the French harbor.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom, from September 1 to December 8, compared with the corresponding period last year:

	1870.		1869.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
American.....bales	234,735	49,943	124,535	1,261
Brazilian.....	89,703	18,150	125,531	421
East Indian.....	458,865	169,242	636,571	16,234
Egyptian.....	56,949	1,739	37,161	71
Miscellaneous.....	127,354	2,352	33,579	344
Total.....	967,636	236,476	951,367	18,336

Business in the corn trade is rather more active, and prices have become firmer. Wheat has realized an improvement of 1s to 2s per quarter. Oats have been extensively purchased by foreign buyers, and have advanced 1s per quarter. All other feeding stuffs are very firm.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom during last week and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods last year:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 6.

	1870.		1869.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	556,749	55,837	832,331	26
Barley.....	114,535	688	218,045	8
Oats.....	255,120	3,358	325,796	72
Peas.....	22,044	203	21,705	200
Beans.....	40,337	3,009	40,627	216
Indian corn.....	223,451	815	278,455	---
Flour.....	111,360	9,834	135,364	60

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (AUG. 23).

	1870.		1869.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	9,369,143	830,899	13,149,376	77,809
Barley.....	1,696,178	8,005	1,806,590	2,556
Oats.....	2,812,059	231,193	2,708,349	8,161
Peas.....	259,394	27,384	259,075	4,233
Beans.....	402,090	4,106	510,649	770
Indian corn.....	6,304,657	26,970	6,436,132	2,170
Flour.....	1,386,727	347,394	1,582,352	4,325

In the Stock Exchange business has been very quiet. At this period of the year the facilities of the public for making investments diminish, and, with an uncertain political future, speculators operate with caution. Hence the dealings are very limited. A prominent feature is that the securities of the various railway companies continue in demand for investment, and stocks being scarce prices have improved. American and Canadian securities have been affected by the remarks of President Grant on the Alabama and Canadian fisheries questions, Canadian railway stocks being quite depressed. The following are the highest and lowest prices of consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thurs'ay	Friday.	Sat'day
Consols.....	91½-92¼	91½-92	91½-92	91½-92	91½-92¼	91½-92¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1882.....	88½-89	88½-89	88½-89	88½-89	88½-89	88½-89
U. S. 5-20's, 1884.....	86-87	86-87	86-87	86-87	86-87	86-87
U. S. 5-20's, 1885.....	83½-84	83½-84	83½-84	83½-84	83½-84	83½-84
U. S. 5-20's, 1887.....	90½-91	90½-91	90½-91	90½-91	90½-91	90½-91
U. S. 10-40's, 1904.....	87½-87	87-87	87-87	87-87	87½-87	87½-87
Atlantic & Gt. West.....	38-39	37½-38	37½-38	37½-38	37½-38	37½-38
consolid' mort. b'ds.....	30-30	30-30	30-30	30-30	30-30	30-30
Erie Shares (\$100).....	111-112	111-112	111-112	111-112	111-112	111-112
Illino's shares (\$100).....	111-112	111-112	111-112	111-112	111-112	111-112

Anglo-American Telegraph stock has somewhat recovered from the depression which prevailed last week.

Money is very abundant, and the rates of discount continue to rule low. The question of a reduction in the Bank rate to two per cent is spoken of in some quarters, but such a movement is not likely to be made this year. Of next year it would be unwise to speak. The new year may bring peace, and with it a complete change in the whole position of affairs. Everything, including money, would become dearer, for the void occasioned by the war will have been so great as to create a large demand. The prices of money are as follows:

	1869.		1870.	
	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.
Bank minimum.....	3	2½	3	2½
Open-market rates:				
30 and 60 days' bills.....	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾
3 months' bills.....	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2½-2¾

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are subjoined:

	1869.	1870.
Joint stock banks.....	2	1½
Discount houses at call.....	2	1½
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	2½	1½
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	2½	1½

On the Continent the rates for money are as under:

	1869.		1870.			1869.		1870.	
	B'k rate.	Op. m't.	B'k rate.	Op. m't.		B'k rate.	Op. m't.	B'k rate.	Op. m't.
At Paris.....	2½	6	2½	—	Brussels.....	2½	3½	2½	3½
Vienna.....	5	5	5	5	Madrid.....	5	5	5	5
Berlin.....	5	5	4½	4	Hamburg.....	—	—	2½	4½
Frankfort.....	4	4	3½	3½	St. Peters.	—	—	—	—
Amst'rd'm.....	5	4	5	3½	Burg.....	6½	7	7	8
Turin.....	5	6	5	6					

The following statement shows the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation of English Wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, and of No. 40 mule Yarn, fair second quality, compared with the four previous years:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Circulation.....	22,535,003	23,966,290	23,707,240	22,406,535	24,233,816
Public deposits.....	7,388,341	5,733,738	6,363,025	5,312,955	6,639,979
Other deposits.....	18,435,551	18,079,533	17,068,311	17,000,162	18,647,780
Government securities.....	13,011,323	13,319,303	15,074,874	18,511,953	12,925,892
Other securities.....	19,636,741	17,036,322	17,378,539	16,897,604	15,941,300
Reserve.....	11,457,675	12,262,572	9,641,589	10,894,800	14,361,862
Gold and bullion.....	18,551,470	17,668,567	17,841,669	18,767,610	22,672,498
Bank rate.....	3½ p. c.	2 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.	2½ p. c.

Consols.....	88½ xd	93 xd	92½ xd	92½ x1	92 xd
Price of wheat.....	61s. 7d.	68s. 1d.	60s. 1d.	44s. 3d.	52s. 6d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	14d.	7½d.	10½d.	11½d.	8 9-10d.
40 mule yarn, fair 9d quality.....	1s. 6½d.	11½d.	1s. 1½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 1½d.

It is reported that the State of Florida will shortly appear in this market for a loan, with the object of reorganizing its finances.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by submarine telegraph, as shown in the following summary:

London Money and Stock Market.—This market closed quiet and steady, the prices of 10-40s, Illinois Centrals, and Atlantics showing an advance, and 87s a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
" for account.....	92	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
U. S. 6s (5 20's) 1862.....	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
" old 1865.....	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
" 1867.....	88	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
U. S. 10-40s.....	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central shares.....	111	110	110	110	112	112
Erie Railway shares.....	193	193	193	193	193	193
Atl. & G. W. (consols).....	27½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½

The daily closing quotations for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfurt were:—
Frankfurt..... 94½ 94½

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market for breadstuffs closed firm, the prices of corn showing an advance.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
Wheat (No. 2 Mil. Red) p. cti 10 2	10 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 2	10 2
" Red Winter.....	10 7	10 6	10 7	10 7	10 7	10 7
" (California white).....	11 3	11 3	11 3	11 3	11 3	11 3
Corn (W. m. d. 480 lbs n'w 39 9	39 9	39 9	39 9	39 9	39 9	39 9
Barley (Canadian), per bush 5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
Oats (Am. & Can.) per 45 lbs 2 11	2 11	2 11	2 11	2 11	2 11	2 11
Pas. (Canadian) pr 504 lbs 39 6	39 6	39 6	39 6	39 6	39 6	39 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—This market closed quiet, the prices of cheese showing an advance, while the other prices remain unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 364 lbs 125 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	125 0
Pork (Ex. pr. mess) p. bbl. 102 6	102 6	105 0	104 0	102 6	102 6	102 6
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs.....	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0
Lard (American).....	72 6	72 6	72 6	72 6	72 0	73 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—This market remains quiet, the prices of common resin and refined petroleum showing a decline, while the other prices remain unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Rosin (com. Wilm.) per 112 lbs.....	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 6	5 6	5 6
do Fine Pale.....	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Petroleum (std white) p. 8 lbs.....	1 7½	1 7½	1 7½	1 7 1	1 7 1	1 7 1
" spirit.....	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Tallow (America) p. 112 lbs.....	43 9	43 9	43 9	43 9	43 9	43 9

London Produce and Oil Markets.—These markets close quiet, the prices of linseed oil showing an advance, while the prices of Calcutta linseed show a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Lins'd oil (obli) p. m. £10 17 0	£10 17 0	£10 17 0	£10 17 0	£10 17 0	£10 17 0	£10 17 0
Lins'd oil (Calcutta).....	59 0	59 0	58 6	58 6	58 0	58 0
Sugar (No. 12 Dchstd).....	34 6	34 6	34 6	31 6	34 6	34 6
Sperm oil.....	72 0	73 0	73 0	73 0	73 0	73 0
Whale oil.....	36 10 0	37 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0	36 10 0
Lins'd oil p. ton.....	25 15 0	25 15 0	25 15 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a considerable increase in dry goods and a slight increase in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$6,318,552 against \$6,012,490 last week and \$5,947,679 the previous week. The exports are \$5,903,096 this week against \$4,679,671 last week and \$7,077,229 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 32,532 bales against 23,390 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Dec. 16 and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Dec. 17:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Dry goods.....	\$918,357	\$691,940	\$1,943,778	\$1,644,104
General merchandise.....	1,193,220	1,101,305	2,660,438	4,674,448
Total for the week.....	\$2,111,577	\$1,793,245	\$3,794,216	\$6,318,552
Previously reported.....	230,564,210	236,008,554	278,818,973	288,121,184

Since Jan. 1.....\$239,951,347 \$237,801,099 \$282,553,159 \$294,439,736

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Dec. 20.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
For the week.....	\$2,607,233	\$3,665,217	\$3,503,930	\$5,903,096
Previously reported.....	230,564,210	160,094,443	189,274,381	184,848,526
Since Jan. 1.....	\$185,535,176	\$168,760,659	\$199,778,301	\$190,751,622

The value of exports from this port to different countries (exclusive

of specie) since January 1, compared with the corresponding time of last year, is shown in the following table:

To	Since Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time 1869.
Great Britain.....	\$108,951,203	\$104,844,013
France.....	11,985,754	7,873,184
Holland and Belgium.....	6,680,582	5,138,723
Germany.....	12,951,316	20,811,723
Other Northern Europe.....	3,398,701	3,895,346
Spain.....	4,169,633	2,869,135
Other Southern Europe.....	5,698,868	8,764,006
East Indies.....	109,455	66,029
China and Japan.....	1,409,190	2,525,063
Australia.....	1,773,464	2,038,941
British N. A. Colonies.....	4,872,302	4,484,931
Cuba.....	8,726,418	5,705,932
Havti.....	2,055,411	1,041,174
Other West Indies.....	6,415,763	7,578,482
Mexico.....	1,461,056	1,389,269
New Granada.....	3,857,447	2,613,237
Venezuela.....	652,725	627,615
British Guiana.....	1,076,747	1,244,972
Brazil.....	3,301,086	3,313,533
Other S. American ports.....	3,787,350	4,348,804
All other ports.....	1,082,215	2,004,597

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Dec. 17, 1870:

	Dec. 12.—	Dec. 16.—
Brig Sarah Crowell, St. J. Jan's P. R., Spanish doubloons.....	\$11,849	Mexican dollars..... \$25,000
" 14.—St. Minnesota, Liverpool—		American gold..... 1,000
Mexican dollars.....	11,692	" 17.—St. City of Paris, Liverpool—
" 14.—St. Abyssinia, Liverpool—		British gold..... 19,560
		Silver bars..... 196,337

Total for the week.....\$265,929
Previously reported.....\$7,538,702

Totals since Jan. 1, 1870.....\$7,804,621

Same time in	Same time in
1869.....\$30,917,344	1860.....\$42,161,009
1868.....69,337,446	1859.....69,153,053
1867.....47,093,994	1858.....25,310,337
1866.....60,497,607	1857.....41,239,131
1865.....29,326,453	1856.....36,711,423
1864.....47,357,724	1855.....27,307,015
1863.....47,075,789	1854.....57,147,320
1862.....59,197,292	1853.....25,751,971
1861.....2,449,671	1852.....34,858,589

The following shows the imports of specie at this port during the past week:

	Dec. 12.—	Dec. 16.—
St. Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—		St. Chas. W. Lord, Havana—
Silver.....	\$14,810	Gold..... \$30,000
Gold.....	5,900	

Total for the week.....\$40,710
Previously reported.....11,492,734

Total since Jan. 1, 1870.....\$11,533,494

Same time in	Same time in
1869.....\$14,734,163	1867.....\$3,096,869
1868.....6,764,934	1866.....9,579,39

The Pacific Railroad Companies and the Interest on the Subsidy Bonds.—The Attorney General has rendered an opinion in which, after quoting at large the provisions of law bearing on the question, he says:

The Government has issued its bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of many millions, and it has paid the accrued interest on these bonds. Upon an application to the company to reimburse this interest the company refuses, contending that the Government has no valid claim up in the company for reimbursement of interest until the principal of the bonds shall be due, except as to one half of the compensation for services rendered by the company for the Government, and as to the five per centum of the net earnings of the road after its completion. If the company is right, the amount which the company will thus owe the Government at the expiration of thirty years will be nearly treble the principal of the bonds, and more if interest on the paid coupons is charged against the company; and while this heavy debt shall be accumulating against the company, the Government will all the time be paying to the company one half of the value of the services rendered to it by the company. Without a wonderful increase in value there is no probability that the road and all the appurtenant property will be worth at the end of thirty years the thus increased debt then due to the Government, after the first mortgage creditors shall have been satisfied. Meanwhile the company may be paying dividends to its stockholders out of the earnings which natural justice would apply to the relief of that creditor through whose benefactions the road has been mainly built. A construction which leads to such results ought not to be adopted unless clearly required by the language of the law. Between a grantor, for a valuable consideration, and the grantee, the law adopts a construction favorable to the latter. Where the transaction is an act of bounty, the construction, if doubtful language, should be in favor of the donor. I regard the act to the Union Pacific Railroad Company as substantially an act of bounty on the part of the Government. There is, it is true, something like a valuable consideration in the stipulations for preference to the Government in the business of the road; but when we look at the whole matter, and see how much Government does for the company, and how little the company is required in return to do for the Government, we must conclude that the Government and the company are substantially in the relations of donor and donee. The company admits a liability to repay the principal and interest to the Government. The controversy is as to the time when the interest is to be repaid. In the absence of distinct provisions upon that subject, it would seem just that, as soon as the Government pays money for the company, the company should be bound to reimburse the Government. The principle of justice is the basis of the common law action for money paid. Is there anything in the aiding acts which makes this principle inoperative here? Those acts aid the company both by bonds and by donations of land. The lands are given absolutely, and the titles, as

the conditions are complied with, from time to time, issue to the company. It was manifestly the intention of Congress that the Government should lose, and that the company should acquire the lands; but in the case of the bonds, the idea of reimbursement is a standing attendant upon all the provisions for this form of aid. The fifth section of the act of 1862, in order "to secure the repayment to the United States, as hereinafter provided, of the amount of said bonds so issued and delivered to said company together with all interest thereon which shall have been paid by the United States," makes the issue and delivery of the bonds to constitute a first mortgage on the road and connected property, and then provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may take possession in case of default. This section does not specify the time when the interest shall be repaid. The main stress of the argument for the company depends on the first clause of section 6: "The grants aforesaid are made upon condition that the said company shall pay the said bonds at maturity." As construed by the company this clause should be read: "The said company shall pay said bonds and interest at the maturity of the principal of the bonds." But it is observable that at the first mention of reimbursement in the fifth section the bonds and interest are severally named. In the language quoted from the beginning of the sixth section no separate mention is made of interest. If the omission of the mention of interest were designed, the time of paying interest is not effected by this clause, and is determinable by the other considerations in the case. If the omission was casual—and the word "bonds," as used on the sixth section, embraces interest as well as principal—it is not an extravagant stretch of the meaning of the word "maturity" to hold that, as to the principal, it signifies the time when the principal falls due; and, as to the interest, it signifies the time when the interest falls due. Conceding that this is not the more common meaning of the word "maturity," as applied to such bonds, I think there is enough in the whole character of the statutes now under examination to authorize this interpretation of it as used here, if the clause refers to interest at all. The interest falls due semi-annually, and, in fact, a separate instrument, (a coupon) is issued for each installment of interest. Suppose the not very unusual case of a written obligation to pay money by installments. Speaking of the maturity of that paper, we should mean the several times when the successive installments become due. Each coupon is a separate engagement and may be sued upon without even producing the bond to which it was originally attached. (Commissioners of Knox county, Indiana, vs. Aspinwall et al. 21 How p. 539).

The fifth section provides that "upon the failure of the company to redeem said bonds, or any part of them, when required to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the said road, with all the rights, franchises, immunities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and also all the lands granted to said company by the United States, which, at the time of said default, shall remain in the ownership of the company, may be taken possession of by the Secretary of the Treasury for the use and benefit of the United States."

It is not likely that Congress intended to incur this important provision with anything unimportant or useless. We must suppose that in authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, on the failure to redeem the bonds or any part of them, to take possession of all lands granted to said company by the United States, which at the time of said default shall remain in the ownership of said company. Congress intended to obtain substantive and valuable security.

The third section—which gives to the company five alternate sections of land—a mile on each side of the road—provides that "all such lands which shall not be sold or disposed of by said company within three years after the entire road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and preemption like other lands at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to be paid to said company. The object and certain effect of this provision was to compel the company to sell the granted lands by the end of three years from the completion of the road. The 17th section forfeits the whole road to the United States if not completed by the first day of July, 1876. Then it appears that Congress expected that granted lands of sufficient value to be an important security for the company's debt would be in the possession of the company when default might occur. No such lands could be expected to remain in the possession of the company after the 1st July, 1879. This date is at least 13 years earlier than the time when the principal of the bonds will fall due.

That date then it is possible that there should be a default. As to the principal of the bonds the only default which can happen by that time is a default in the payment of interest. Congress, in thus providing for an entry upon the granted lands, provided, in effect, for an entry for a default, which might happen before the 1st July, 1879; and such default can be in the matter of interest alone.

Counsel for the company derive one argument in support of their views from the language of the fifth section of the act of 2d July, 1864, that "only one-half of the compensation for the services rendered for the government by said company shall be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the government in aid of the construction of said road." (184 U. S. Stat., p. 359. The language of the 6th section of the act of 1862 on this subject is "all compensation for services rendered for the government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid." There is this difference between the original section and the amendment, that the latter omits the words "and interest." If this omission was intentional it shows that Congress, in passing the amending act, intended to leave in force all the provisions of the original act in relation to the reimbursement of interest, and reduce the reservation of compensation one-half in so far only as that reservation should be applicable to the discharge of the principal of the bonds, an application which could only be required in the event that the interest should be regularly repaid by the company from some other sources. If the omission was accidental, and the word "bonds," in the 5th section of the act of 1864, means the same as the words "bonds and interest" in the 6th section of the act of 1862, then Congress intended to reduce the specific appropriation of

the compensation for service rendered for the government from all to half. An argument is made for the company that this specific appropriation indicates that Congress expected no reimbursement from the general resources of the company before the maturity of the principal of the bonds, except the five per centum of the net earnings after the completion of the road, which is to be annually applied to the payment of the bonds and interest. This argument would reach too far. The limitation of it to payments before the maturity of the principal is warranted by nothing in the statutes themselves. Fairly carried out, it would establish that neither the principal of the bonds nor the interest can be required from the company by the government except out of one-half of the compensation for services rendered to the government and out of the reservation of five per centum of the net earnings. If these are the only resources from which the government can claim payment of principal and interest before the expiration of the thirty years, they are the only resources from which such payment can be obtained after the expiration of the thirty years. It is incredible that Congress intended to assume so large a liability with so small a provision for reimbursement. The question may be asked, why the reservation of one-half of the compensation for carrying for the government and the five per centum upon the net earnings should be made at all, if Congress intended that the government should be reimbursed by the company from its general resources, either before or after the expiration of the thirty years? Various answers might be suggested. The act of 1864 was passed in the midst of a formidable war. The intervention of foreign powers was within the range of possibility. An occasion might possibly arise for the transportation of troops and munitions of war across the continent to such an extent that the government would for the time absorb the whole service of the road. In such a case it would be exceedingly harsh for the government to reserve for its own debt the whole compensation for that service and thus leave the company without current resources for carrying on the road. An argument against this construction, to which my mind has come, has been found in the language of a member of the House of Representatives, when the act of 1862 was under consideration. In expounding an act of Congress the construction placed upon it by individual members in the debate which took place on its passage cannot be considered (Eldridge vs. Williams, 30, Howard 1). I am more oppressed by the rejection of an off-red amendment to require the payment of current interest (Congressional Globe, part 2, 1861—2, p. 1911). But this was only in one House of Congress. It was in Committee of the Whole, and after a very brief debate, and the weight which fairly belongs to such a circumstance is insufficient to reverse the conclusion of which I am brought by the other considerations in the case.

It has been argued, on the part of the company, that an intention to require the immediate repayment of interest would have been distinctly expressed. This argument may be turned the other way with equal force. It may be said that an intention to postpone the repayment of interest would have been distinctly expressed. The addition of a few plain words would have settled the meaning one way or the other beyond all controversy, and strictly construing the acts (when ever obscure) against the party most benefited by them, I find in the omission of such words a strong reason for holding that Congress meant to leave in full force the equities that prescribe the immediate repayment of money paid for one's benefit and at his request.

My conclusion, then, is that the government may lawfully claim from the company the amount of the interest in question, as such interest is paid by the government.

The government may retain the entire amount of compensation for services rendered to it by the company, applying the same to the interest paid by the United States, unless such interest shall have been repaid by the company, and in that event one-half of the compensation for such services may be reserved and applied to the principal of the bonds.

History of the Silver Dollar. The following appears in the correspondence of the Treasury Department in regard to the revision of our mint and coinage laws, transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury:

THE SILVER DOLLAR—ITS DISCONTINUANCE AS A STANDARD.

The bill proposes the discontinuance of the silver dollar, and the report which accompanies the bill suggests the substitution, for the existing standard silver dollar, of a trade coin of intrinsic value equivalent to the Mexican silver piaster or dollar.

If the existing standard silver dollar is to be discontinued, and a trade coin of different weight substituted, I would suggest the desirableness of conforming to the Spanish-Mexican silver pillared piaster of 1704 in preference to that authorized by the Spanish law of 1772, or by the Mexican law of 27th November, 1867.

The first mentioned of these coins, that of 1704, contained as nearly as may be, according to English assays, a weight of pure silver equivalent to 25 grams. The last mentioned, that of 1867, and which is intended to be equivalent to that of 1772, contains of pure silver 24.441 grams. The existing silver dollar of the United States contains 24.056 grams (i. e. 371½ troy grains) of pure silver.

In the year 1704, by proclamation of Queen Anne, based on assays at the English mint, the Spanish and Mexican pieces of eight (or dollars) were declared to be each of the value of four shillings and six pence sterling. At this time, and until the year 1816, sixty-two shillings could be coined from a troy pound of standard silver 111-120 fine; consequently the dollar of 4s. 6d. sterling was equivalent in value to 386.71 troy grains, or 25.059 grams of pure silver. Of these dollars there would of course be four and four-ninths in a pound sterling (silver standard). The sterling par of exchange from that time to the present day has been one pound sterling, equal to four dollars and four-ninths of a dollar, although silver has ceased to be a standard in Great Britain, and has practically ceased to be a standard in the United States, gold taking its place. This dollar, divided into six shillings became thenceforth the standard of lawful money in the American colonies of Great Britain.

By act of the Congress of the Confederation, passed 8th of August,

1786, and by the ordinance of 16th of October, 1786, a silver dollar was established as a unit of account, although *not coined*, containing of pure silver 375.64 troy grains, or 24.388 grams. This unit differed—as has been clearly pointed out by John Quincy Adams, in his able report as Secretary of State in 1821, "on weights and measures"—from the true dollar of 1704 as defined by the proclamation of Queen Anne, by a deduction of two per cent for estimated wastage in coining, and by assuming the fineness of the metal to be 11-12, whereas the fineness of standard British silver was then, as now, 111-120.

The law of 2d of April, 1792, of the new Congress, which established the Mint of the United States, also fixed the contents of pure silver in the standard silver dollar at 371½ grains, or 24.056 grams, a reduction of 4 per cent from the standard established by proclamation in 1704, and of 1-17 per cent from the dollar prescribed in 1786 by the Congress of the Confederation.

This dollar (unlike the preceding) is not based on the Spanish-Mexican dollar of 1704, but on the Spanish-Mexican dollar of 1772, from which it was derived by weighing of a large number of such coins as found in actual circulation, and consequently considerably reduced by abrasion, nearly 116 per cent, below the standard, at which they were issued from the Mexican mint.

The weight of pure silver in the dollar has continued unchanged from that time to the present, although the standard weight of the coin itself, reduced by a withdrawal of 3½ grains of alloy, has been somewhat diminished.

It appears, therefore, that the existing silver dollar, although professedly based on the Spanish or Mexican silver dollar, does not fairly represent any coin ever issued from those mints; that it is merely a representative of the average of abraded Spanish-Mexican coins.

The coins most in demand for oriental commerce were for many years the pillared Spanish-Mexican piasters; and such was their popularity that the continued to be preferred long after their intrinsic value had been considerably reduced by wear in use. The restoration as a trade coin of a silver dollar, approximating to the old standard, to wit: one containing 25 grams of pure silver, is a subject which would seem to demand favorable consideration.

It may be well to here call attention to the fact that the French silver coin of five francs contains, of standard gold, 9-10 fine, just 25 grams, which also is the weight proposed for two half dollars of the token or subsidiary coinage of the United States, in case that a metric coinage is adopted. (See Table III, pp. 30 and 31, Appendix to Report on the Mint and Coinage bill.) The intrinsic value of the proposed subsidiary coinage would therefore be less by just one-tenth than that of the commercial silver coin here proposed.

Yours respectfully,
E. B. ELLIOTT.
JOHN JAY KNOX, Esq., Deputy, Controller of Currency, United States Treasury Department.

Sugar and Internal Tax Law.—The following is the text of the Sugar bill which has just become a law:

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of section 21 of the act reducing internal taxes and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1870, as relates to sugar be amended so it will read: "On all sugar not above No. 7 Dutch standard in color, 1½ cents per pound; on all sugar not above No. 10 Dutch standard in color, 2 cents per pound; on all sugars above No. 10 and not above No. 18 Dutch standard in color, 2½ cents per pound; on all sugar above No. 18 and not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, 2½ cents per pound; on all sugars above No. 16, and not above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, 3½ cents per pound; on all sugars above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, and on all refined loaf, lump, crusted, powdered, and granulated sugar, 4 cents per pound; provided that the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation prescribe and require that samples from packages of sugar shall be taken by the proper officers in such manner as to ascertain the true quality of such sugar, and the weights of sugar imported in casks or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the Custom-house weigher, by scoring the figures indelibly on each package. Provided, That all syrup of sugar, cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, or concentrated molasses, entered under the name of molasses, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Cumberland Valley Railroad.—The earnings of this road for the years ending September 30, 1869 and 1870, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From passengers.....	\$191,831 76	\$186,738 89
From freight and express.....	538,053 55	502,856 61
From mails.....	6,107 24	6,900 00
	\$525,992 55	\$555,895 49
Expenses, viz:		
Motive power.....	\$77,028 75	\$85,654 43
Conducting transportation.....	98,451 07	106,270 45
Maintenance of way.....	90,371 46	70,767 33
Maintenance of cars.....	13,543 80	16,361 76
General expenses.....	11,362 94	11,211 68
Construction and equipment.....	62,318 62	26,435 46
	\$347,076 64	\$398,701 11
Net earnings.....	178,916 21	259,194 88

The receipts of the company from all sources during the years named have been as follows:

	1869.	1870.
Balance from previous year.....	\$312,155 04	\$164,289 24
Earnings as above.....	538,992 55	555,895 49
Other sources of revenue.....	15,776 39	9,633 58
Stock issued.....	200,395 00	15,280 00
Total.....	\$1,052,319 28	\$745,098 31
Expenditures, viz:		
Dividends.....	\$94,438 53	\$101,634 67
Interest on bonds.....	27,557 10	24,974 37
Expenses, as above.....	347,076 64	398,701 11
Materials.....		4,690 82
Construction of Potomac extension.....	23,967 77	167,071 94
Real estate.....		6,252 25
Trustees of sinking fund.....	\$91,990 00	24,556 48
Balances of accounts.....	23,240 45	20,356 98
Cash, October 1.....	136,048 79	97,699 69
Total, as above.....	\$1,052,319 28	\$745,098 31

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings show an increase of \$31,902 64, with a decrease in expenses of \$50,875 58—making the increase in net earnings \$82,278 17. The report says:

STATEMENT, OCTOBER 1.

	1869.	1870.
Cost of road.....	\$1,492,304 89	\$1,453,229 01
Materials on hand.....	55,137 53	59,828 35
Trustees of sinking fund.....	432,640 00	457,196 48
Balances of accounts.....	23,240 45	20,356 98
Cash, October 1.....	136,048 79	97,699 69
	\$2,144,371 59	\$2,094,510 51
First preferred stock.....	\$241,900 00	\$241,900 00
Second preferred stock.....	243,000 00	243,000 00
Common stock.....	832,000 00	840,735 00
First mortgage bonds.....	161,000 00	161,000 00
Second mortgage bonds.....	109,500 00	109,500 00
Six per cent bonds.....	81,800 00	81,800 00
Due for dividends.....	52,786 54	57,061 67
Due for interest.....	14,401 49	17,031 26
Balance.....	507,883 65	542,502 58
	\$2,144,371 59	\$2,094,510 51

Official statement of gross earnings and net income of the Union Pacific Railroad, from June 1 to Nov. 30, 1870:

	Gross earnings.	Net income.
1870.		
June.....	\$740,450	\$327,298
July.....	643,453	265,118
August.....	694,051	314,721
September.....	738,521	442,383
October.....	719,698	374,093
November.....	570,168	297,438
Total six months.....	\$4,072,346	\$2,010,021

* This would have been \$59,000 more under the former system of accounts. As now audited at Omaha, \$50,000 earnings are carried into December.

Statement of the Export of Rails from Great Britain.—Compiled from Official returns, and furnished by S. W. Hopkins & Co., dealers in Railway Iron.

Countries.	—Mth. end'g Oct. 31.—			—10 mos. end'g Oct. 31.—		
	1868. Tons.	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.	1868. Tons.	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.
AMERICA—						
United States.....	18,723	18,743	23,219	228,091	262,529	341,629
British.....	802	260	4,793	15,335	23,929	34,705
Cuba.....	644		10	2,662	885	3,199
Brazil.....	195	1,091	231	2,171	2,913	3,322
Chili.....	10	115	899	1,450	2,762	13,849
Peru.....	1,037		349	3,159	13,720	13,680
EUROPE—						
Russia.....	30,637	50,607	10,196	100,554	247,278	304,005
Sweden.....	14	505	474	1,696	3,988	2,595
Prussia.....	466	3,508	2,603	5,721	14,910	41,912
Illyria, Croatia & Dalmatia.....	2,363	553	2,678	10,498	22,317	35,495
France.....	41	315	30	161	4,335	363
Holland.....	547	208	232	21,113	10,073	15,312
Spain and Canaries.....	1,843	613	936	7,393	11,609	10,880
ASIA—						
British India.....	2,743	10,330	8,653	61,333	76,200	140,845
Australia.....	422	2,004	417	8,131	19,842	7,798
AFRICA—						
Egypt.....		96	102	10,512	6,051	2,116
Other countries.....	3,665	7,581	9,016	29,589	65,123	60,477
Total.....	63,695	96,444	69,773	509,968	793,619	931,991
Old iron to all countries.....	11,336	15,515	6,322	81,509	95,131	92,593
Pig iron to United States.....	7,435	13,668	12,875	75,504	118,297	97,586

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

—BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., 32 WALL ST., N. Y.—

Deposit accounts can be opened with us in either currency or coin subject to check without notice. Five per cent interest allowed upon all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the Clearing House as if drawn upon any city bank.

We issue Circular Letters of Credit for travellers, available in all parts of the world; also, Commercial Credits. We draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money to any desired point and transact every description of foreign banking business.

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HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau street,
New York, Dec. 17, 1870.

FUNDING FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Within the past three months a very large amount of Five-Twenty Bonds have been funded through our office into the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, besides large sales of the same securities for new investments.

We deal in Central Pacific Bonds the same as in Government Securities, and regard them as affording the desired medium for funding Five-Twenty Bonds, without reduction of interest and with unimpaired security.

They are well known, and have a ready market in all the money centres of this country and Europe, are daily quoted at the Stock Exchange, and can be sold at current market prices as readily as the Bonds of the Government.

have prevented any substantial and permanent recovery of prices. There is no outside support to the market, and certainly no encouragement for buyers to take stocks upon margins, so long as they may be obliged to pay from 7 per cent gold to $\frac{1}{2}$ per day for carrying them. Low prices have called out some purchases for investment, but these make only a small amount of business at the Stock Exchange. At present prices the stocks of most of the well managed roads are probably a good purchase, if paid for and held as an investment; but as to the immediate prospect there is no certainty that prices may not be forced down to still lower figures before the first of January.

The meeting of officers of leading lines to the West, held at Erie on the 20th inst., resulted only in a moderate advance in freight tariffs, and not as had been expected by some, in a "pooling" of earnings by the several through routes. This result will probably be more satisfactory to the business public than a combination would have been.

A decision of some importance has been made by the stock exchange in regard to an allotment of scrip by the New Jersey Central Railroad Company to its stockholders, as a representative of their interest in the "New Jersey Central Land Company," equivalent in value to about 6 per cent of the railroad stock. This allotment, made at the same time as the 4 per cent cash dividend, was not made public till some days afterwards, and although stated to be to the stockholders of record, on the 14th inst., it has been held that it belongs to purchasers of the stock, since the dividend was declared, though they were ignorant of the scrip allotment. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad has declared a dividend, payable in Morris & Essex stock.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of the active list of railroad and miscellaneous stocks on each day of the last week:

	Saturday, Dec. 17.	Monday, Dec. 19.	Tuesday, Dec. 20.	Wednesday, Dec. 21.	Thursday, Dec. 22.	Friday, Dec. 23.
N.Y. Cent. & H.R.	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
do scrip	86 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Harlem	131 1/2	132 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2
E.R.	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
do scrip	28 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Lake Shore	90 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Wabash	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Pittsburg	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Northwest	69 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
do pref	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Rock Island	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Fort Wayne	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
St. Paul	54 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
do pref	70 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Ohio, Mississipp	28 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Central of N.J.	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Chic. & Alton	114 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
do pref	118 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2
Panama	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Clev. C. & I.	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Col. & Ind.	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Hann. St. Jos.	99 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
do pref	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Illinois Central	120 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
Mich. Central	120 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
Morris & Essex	87 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
B. Hart & Erie	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Union Pacific	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
West. U. Tel.	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Mariposa	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
do pref	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Quicksilver	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Pacific Mail	69 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Adams Expre	69 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Am. Merch. Un	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
United States	72 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Wells, Fargo	32 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

The Gold Market.—There has been very little inducement either to buy or sell gold, and in the absence of any important speculative movement the price has ruled steady. Rates for carrying have been high, ranging from 3 per cent to 7 per cent, gold, the highest rate having been paid to-day. On Wednesday the Assistant Treasurer received bids for government gold to the extent of \$4,518,500 from 110.65 to 110.13, and purchased \$1,000,000. The amount of 1871 bonds unredeemed, which will be paid without rebate, on and after Tuesday next, is \$4,032,000. The amount of the loan, which was authorized by act of June 22, 1870, was \$7,022,000. Of this amount \$2,990,000 have been redeemed subject to rebate, leaving the \$4,032,000 yet to be paid. This prepayment will, as far as it goes, give relief to the money market by strengthening the bank reserves.

The following table will show the course of the gold premium each day of the past week:

	Open- ing.	Low- est.	High- est.	Clos- ing.	Total Clearings.	Gold. Currency.
Saturday, Dec. 17.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	\$60,871,000	\$2,267,757
Monday, " 18.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	34,355,000	1,436,412
Tuesday, " 19.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	35,551,000	1,012,821
Wednesday, " 20.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	35,400,000	1,218,525
Thursday, " 21.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	32,329,000	1,353,231
Friday, " 22.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	31,007,000	1,130,931
Current week.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	160,714,000	1,130,931
Previous week.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	221,194,000	2,803,163
Jan. 1, 1870, to date.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2		\$3,121,870

The general movement of coin and bullion at New York, in the week ending Saturday, December 17, was as follows:

in banks Dec. 10.	\$15,985,848	Withdrawn for export.	\$365,929
Foreign imports.	40,710	Gold receipts into Sub-Treas.	4,926,822
Gold paid out by Sub-Treas.	4,718,836	In banks Dec. 17.	17,980,573
Receipts from California (approximate).	253,214	Total withdrawn and in bank.	\$3,173,824
		Excess of withdrawals, etc., over supply.	\$1,794,716

The following are the quotations in gold for foreign and American coin:

	American gold (old coinage)	American silver (new).
Sovereigns.	\$4.86 @ \$4.89	— 95 1/2 @ — 95 1/2
Napoleons.	3.84 @ 3.88	Dimes and half dimes. — 93 1/2 @ — 93 1/2
German & Italian.	7.55 @ 7.59	Five francs. — 95 @ — 96
Prussian & Sardinian.	7.95 @ 8.10	Francs. — 19 @ — 19 1/4
X guilders.	3.90 @ 4.00	English silver. — 4 1/2 @ 4.85
Spanish doubloons.	16.20 @ 16.45	Prussian thalers. — 59 1/2 @ — 70 1/4
Patriot doubloons.	15.50 @ 15.65	Specie thalers. — 1.04 @ 1.06
American silver (old coinage).	192 p. c. premium.	Mexican dollars. — 1.02 1/2 @ 1.03 1/2
		Spanish dollars. — 26 3/4 p. c. premium.
		South American dollars. — 200 @ 200

Foreign Exchange.—After a fluctuation in the week of about $\frac{1}{2}$ the price to-day may be quoted at 109@109 1/2 for best bankers' 60 days sterling. The demand has been only moderate, and except for the small supply of commercial bills rates might be a shade lower. Cotton exchange during the past few days has not been so abundant, and this circumstance has tended to give firmness to rates. The total cotton export of the week has been 89,511 bales, against 70,158 bales in the same week of 1869.

	60 Days.	109 @ 109 1/2	8 Days.
London bankers.	109 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 110	—
commercial.	—	—	—
Paris (bankers).	5.16 @ 5.17 1/2	5.12 @ 5.13 1/2	—
Amsterdam.	5.12 @ 5.13 1/2	5.06 @ 5.07 1/2	—
Hamburg.	36 @ 36 1/2	36 1/2 @ 36 3/4	—
Frankfurt.	40 1/2 @ 40 3/4	41 1/4 @ 41 1/2	—
Bremen.	78 1/2 @ 79	79 1/2 @ 79 3/4	—
Prussian thalers.	71 1/2 @ 71 3/4	72 1/4 @ 72 1/2	—

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury.			
	Receipts.	Receipts.		Payments.	
		Gold.	Currency.	Gold.	Currency.
Dec. 17..	\$125,000 00	\$390,325 29	\$2,259,765 83	\$611,055 38	\$751,099 80
" 19..	219,000 00	426,306 24	470,522 92	87,693 12	593,800 80
" 20..	274,000 00	309,779 82	5,447,956 22	65,572 58	380,558 72
" 21..	398,000 00	550,511 52	268,621 67	54,327 83	377,770 65
" 22..	564,000 00	625,348 50	1,702,254 01	1,116,851 59	715,286 34
" 23..	257,000 00	485,013 50	523,176 73	50,273 75	1,147,305 65
Total.	\$1,837,000 00	\$2,798,195 17	\$10,040,297 88	\$1,989,634 27	\$3,913,830 96
Balance, Dec. 9.....		60,532,005 02	60,532,908 44		
Pay'mts during week..		\$63,328,200 79	16,573,200 82		
		1,989,604 27	2,915,896 96		
Balance Dec. 23.....		\$61,583,596 52	\$12,657,369 86		

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on Dec. 17, 1870

	Capital.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York City Bank.	\$3,000,000	\$9,666,700	\$3,140,000	\$384,700	\$1,185,500	\$1,500,000
Manhattan.	2,050,000	5,556,100	287,700	9,810	3,000,000	628,200
Merchants.	3,000,000	6,449,600	1,273,200	488,200	4,980,200	1,445,000
Commercial.	2,000,000	5,514,000	301,700	449,200	4,350,000	1,200,000
Union.	1,500,000	4,155,000	329,800	466,000	1,800,200	406,400
America.	3,000,000	8,942,613	1,139,440	1,450	3,826,273	1,828,217
Phoenix.	1,800,000	5,743,970	371,422	563,000	2,321,197	472,442
Traders.	2,000,000	5,180,000	775,000	4,000	3,307,727	100,000
Fulton.	600,000	2,998,424	34,785	759,741	1,605,608	58,545
Chemical.	600,000	2,196,987	156,800	1,019,610	511,688	
Pacific Exchange.	300,000	6,440,268	371,471	4,870,055	1,008,955	
National.	1,500,000	8,429,585	383,537	488,412	1,480,627	321,856
Butchers.	800,000	2,401,000	50,000	253,000	1,753,000	540,000
Mechanics and Traders.	600,000	1,292,000	9,100	198,000	1,040,000	354,400
Citizens.	1,000,000	4,184,905	1,000	2,827,400	1,000,000	
Leather.	600,000	1,818,611	860,460	2,002,000	637,941	
Seventh Ward National.	500,000	1,239,835	102,223	163,647	879,910	2,209
State of New York.	2,000,000	4,410,276	619,305	498,000	2,918,978	658,615
American Exchange.	3,000,000	9,728,500	592,700	1,200,000	4,253,500	1,400,000
Commerce.	1,000,000	2,739,716	456,267	4,513,380	508,914	739,685
Broadway.	1,000,000	7,508,600	157,000	9,000	6,700,000	1,674,000
Ocean.	1,000,000	2,249,370	6,787	397,000	900,400	389,182
Mercantile.	1,000,000	5,485,000	1,000	2,827,400	1,000,000	
Park.	1,000,000	7,508,600	20,700	4,730	1,868,400	228,960
Republic.	2,000,000	5,137,655	1,755,255	882,779	4,648,000	106,253
Chatham.	450,000	1,986,100	88,100	128,800	2,195,500	429,800
People's.	412,500	1,576,459	5,965	5,965	1,565,000	169,000
Korner.	1,000,000	2,781,000	25,000	4,000	2,199,900	800,000
Hanover.	1,000,000	2,159,839	129,000	291,473	1,171,345	153,173
Irving.	500,000	1,861,000	13,000	191,379	1,097,000	510,000
Metropolitan.	4,000,000	10,767,716	867,352	1,838,917	6,029,125	911,688
Citizens.	1,000,000	1,528,511	24,800	130,087	1,278,377	967,675
Nassau.	1,000,000	2,073,859	66,718	3,916	1,876,476	189,008
Market.	1,000,000	2,723,000	127,200	519,300	1,020,300	447,700
St. Nicholas.	1,000,000	2,612,000	54,000	741,500	1,235,300	415,300
Shoe and Leather.	1,000,000	3,379,300	16,000	829,300	2,348,700	808,300
Corn Exchange.	1,000,000	2,698,400	46,100	5,737	1,265,300	300,000
Continental.	2,000,000	4,163,405	96,618	566,469	2,328,258	927,000
Commonwealth.	750,000	2,378,900	71,200	237,100	2,190,100	306,400
Oriental.	300,000	1,248,300	1,700	4,700	1,048,200	206,400
Marine.	400,000	1,424,400	91,180	369,000	1,016,600	406,600
Atlantic.	800,000	1,039,167	94,483	98,719	700,482	190,279
Importers and Traders.	1,500,000	9,310,000	206,000	528,100	8,581,100	3,364,400
Manufacturers & Mer.	2,000,000	1,998,700	1,700	1,272,286	15,871,160	3,364,400
Mechanics' Banking Ass.	500,000	1,657,300	18,300	504,100	1,090,500	453,500
Grocers.	300,000	699,125	5,008	2,015	541,710	114,600
North River.	400,000	1,155,705	20,162	11,000	1,044,286	198,400
East River.	500,000	1,295,100	278,450	677	957,100	181,600
Fourth National.	5,000,000	16,978,900	886,500	2,886,000	13,018,900	3,947,700

Sept. 10.	371,706,731	18,718,869	32,897,168	196,882,480	48,079,195	451,930,079
Sept. 17.	363,408,707	16,517,181	32,750,726	193,491,916	49,062,532	419,769,367
Sept. 24.	367,087,617	14,670,734	32,737,726	191,055,574	49,417,936	411,899,855
Oct. 1.	366,286,601	13,273,821	32,718,199	191,055,574	51,084,092	375,404,190
Oct. 8.	364,981,829	12,597,641	32,598,509	187,701,717	50,375,226	455,692,450
Oct. 15.	365,975,790	11,610,708	32,967,705	187,489,715	50,526,279	533,547,810
Oct. 22.	365,685,396	11,948,113	32,517,036	189,578,938	52,340,812	527,208,372
Oct. 29.	366,579,488	13,108,406	32,430,506	193,077,798	53,008,099	529,398,843
Nov. 5.	368,176,866	17,134,489	32,374,511	194,769,716	53,999,251	547,219,377
Nov. 12.	366,609,216	17,580,225	32,301,222	196,620,937	58,539,019	482,051,429
Nov. 19.	364,608,116	18,232,617	32,353,679	194,415,073	57,716,773	537,056,077
Dec. 3.	366,363,143	17,108,066	32,388,888	194,991,319	51,277,656	434,026,444
Dec. 10.	363,147,232	15,935,848	32,185,477	191,181,385	49,124,022	491,713,943
Dec. 17.	366,378,918	17,960,573	32,154,353	192,034,391	47,442,080	587,808,506

Hide & Leather.	1,500,000	2,692,792	2,019	363,207	893,885	787,813
Reverse.	2,000,000	4,083,646	21,238	326,693	2,558,530	400,000
Security.	200,000	590,422	8,416	46,875	394,977	291,000
Union.	1,000,000	2,497,170	13,886	297,557	993,767	537,394
Webster.	1,530,000	3,029,006	66,345	291,256	1,632,056	488,615
Total.	47,350,000	109,291,306	1,765,007	12,764,714	43,604,510	34,755,351

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:

Loans.	Inc.	\$442,793	Deposits.	Inc.	\$41,152
Specie.	Dec.	210,543	Circulation.	Dec.	63,45
Legal tenders.	Inc.	256,792			

The following are comparative totals for a series of weeks past:

	Loans.	Specie.	Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.
June 20.	106,454,486	3,397,873	9,186,082	38,647,292	25,175,733
July 27.	106,416,987	3,177,413	9,392,568	38,899,529	25,138,654
Aug. 1.	106,859,304	4,288,219	8,816,494	40,980,389	25,139,686
July 18.	107,817,458	5,494,539	7,897,646	40,724,935	25,139,796
July 25.	107,714,221	4,811,322	8,968,734	40,724,935	25,178,204
Aug. 1.	107,935,376	4,439,523	8,883,628	38,537,730	25,149,758
Aug. 8.	108,138,260	4,019,987	8,331,499	39,267,033	25,156,721
Aug. 15.	109,096,614	3,564,721	7,983,088	38,271,347	25,069,111
Aug. 22.	108,600,573	3,152,323	7,564,362	36,979,708	25,150,633
Aug. 29.	107,106,644	2,864,348	8,355,215	35,967,745	25,086,616
Sept. 5.	106,845,384	2,636,331	9,883,916	36,470,515	25,031,849
Sept. 12.	106,855,312	2,409,132	9,638,013	36,360,263	25,037,946
Sept. 19.	106,697,567	2,214,671	9,848,058	36,688,104	24,949,941
Sept. 27.	106,711,317	2,182,443	10,314,803	37,135,313	24,949,941
Oct. 3.	106,587,446	2,040,225	10,250,725	38,265,578	24,934,133
Oct. 10.	106,749,932	1,886,214	10,121,635	40,938,300	24,954,046
Oct. 17.	106,804,122	1,568,369	10,918,475	41,588,981	24,971,094
Oct. 24.	106,152,306	1,450,218	10,339,510	41,696,336	25,001,944
Oct. 31.	105,516,641	1,269,462	11,584,063	42,092,375	25,090,337
Nov. 7.	106,577,248	1,044,662	10,507,033	44,110,125	24,889,143
Nov. 14.	107,274,567	2,016,770	11,639,696	44,039,160	24,884,743
Nov. 21.	109,052,435	2,143,746	11,929,923	44,997,896	24,889,227
Nov. 28.	108,924,361	2,057,203	12,042,403	43,920,781	24,864,668
Dec. 5.	108,544,307	2,105,538	12,612,076	44,345,792	24,818,738
Dec. 12.	108,447,513	1,975,550	12,507,922	43,263,510	24,818,738
Dec. 19.	109,291,306	1,765,007	12,764,714	43,604,510	24,755,351

BANK CREDIT LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDEND.
(Marked thus (*) are not National.)	Part of Share.	Amount. Periods. Last Paid.
America*	100	3,000,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 5
American	100	500,000 Jan. and July. Nov. '70. 4
American Exchange.	100	5,000,000 May and Nov. Nov. '70. 4
Atlantic.	75	500,000 Jan. and Nov. Dec. '70. 4
Bowery.	100	250,000 Jan. and July. July '70. 4
Broadway.	25	1,000,000 Quarterly. Dec. '70. 5
Bull's Head*	25	200,000 Quarterly. Oct. '70. 5
Butchers & Drovers.	25	800,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 5
Central.	100	3,000,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 4
Chemical.	100	400,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 6
Chatham.	100	500,000 Oct. two months. Nov. '70. 6
Citizens*	25	400,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 5
City.	100	1,000,000 May and Nov. Nov. '70. 5
Commerce.	100	10,000,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 4
Commonwealth.	100	750,000 Jan. and July. July '70. 3
Continental.	100	2,000,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 4
East Exchange*	100	1,000,000 Feb. and Aug. Dec. '70. 5
Exchange.	100	100,000 Jan. and July. July '70. 5
East River.	25	350,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 4
Eighth.	100	250,000 Jan. and July. July '70. 4
Eleventh Ward*	25	200,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 3
Fifth.	100	150,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 4
First.	100	500,000 Quarterly. Oct. '70. 5
Fourth.	100	5,000,000 Jan. and July. July '70. 4
Fulton.	30	600,000 May and Nov. Nov. '70. 5
Germania*	100	200,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 5
Greenwich*	25	200,000 May and Nov. July '70. 3
Grocers.*	25	400,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 5
Hanover.	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 4
Harlem*	100	100,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 4
Importers & Trad.	100	1,500,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 4
Irving.	50	500,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 4
Manufacturers & Builders*	100	100,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 4
Manhattan*	100	600,000 Feb. and Aug. Aug. '70. 5
Manuf. & Merch.*	50	2,000,000 Feb. and Aug. Aug. '70. 5
Marine.	100	500,000 Jan. and July. July '70. 4
Market.	100	400,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 4
Mechanics.	25	1,000,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 5
Mech. Bank Assn.	50	2,000,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 5
Mechan. & Traders.*	50	500,000 May and Nov. Nov. '70. 5
Mercantile.	100	500,000 May and Nov. Nov. '70. 5
Merchants.*	100	1,000,000 May and Nov. Nov. '70. 5
Merchants' Exch.	50	3,000,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 4
Metropolitan.	100	1,225,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 5
Mutual.*	25	4,000,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 5
Nassau*	100	1,000,000 May and Nov. Nov. '70. 4
National (Gallatin)	50	1,500,000 April and Oct. Oct. '70. 4
New York.	100	3,000,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 5
New York County.	100	200,000 Jan. and July. July '70. 5
New York Exchange*	100	800,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 3
Ninth.	100	500,000 Jan. and July. July '70. 6
North America*	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 5
North River*	50	400,000 Jan. and July. July '70. 3
Ocean.	50	1,000,000 Jan. and July. Aug. '69. 4
Oriental*	25	3,000,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 6
Pacific*	50	422,700 Feb. and Aug. Nov. '70. 5
Peoples.*	100	2,000,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 7
Phoenix.	30	412,500 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 5
Republic.	100	1,300,000 Jan. and July. July '70. 4
Security*	100	2,000,000 Feb. and Aug. Aug. '70. 4
St. Nicholas*	100	250,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 5
Seventh Ward.	100	1,000,000 Feb. and Aug. Aug. '70. 5
Second.	100	500,000 Jan. and July. July '70. 5
Sixth & Leather.	100	300,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 5
Sixth.	100	2,000,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 5
State of New York.	100	2,000,000 May and Nov. Nov. '70. 7
Stuyvesant*	100	200,000 May and Nov. May '70. 4
Tenth.	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 7
Third.	100	1,000,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 4
Tradesmen's.	40	1,000,000 Jan. and July. July '70. 6
Union.	50	1,500,000 May and Nov. Nov. '70. 6
Union Square.	100	300,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 4
West Side*	100	300,000 Jan. and July. Dec. '70. 4

The prices will be found in a previous table.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceding Monday, Dec. 19 1870:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. Tend.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Total net
Philadelphia.	\$1,500,000	\$5,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,293,000	\$3,645,000	\$1,000,000	\$14,138,000
North America.	1,000,000	3,963,303	55,941	842,000	2,874,844	770,000	10,000,000
Farmers & Mech.	2,000,000	4,908,845	42,152	1,335,074	2,629,889	711,684	10,000,000
Commercial.	810,000	2,298,000	9,300	608,000	1,458,000	619,000	5,785,000
Mechanics.	800,000	2,246,000	2,338	570,000	1,007,000	619,000	5,235,000
Bank N. Liberties.	500,000	2,340,000	2,000	570,000	1,894,000	461,000	5,235,000
Southwark.	250,000	1,416,100	20,232	410,600	1,399,500	216,800	3,412,232
Kensington.	250,000	1,126,944	4,810	302,000	984,218	228,645	2,631,617
Penn. Township.	500,000	1,387,260	1,000	372,627	1,179,254	176,015	3,539,756
Western.	400,000	1,156,213	3,560	372,627	1,179,254	176,015	3,539,756
Manufacturers'.	570,150	1,527,000	30,000	300,000	1,071,605	444,150	3,539,756
S' of Commerce.	350,000	801,466	2,486	232,068	675,999	595,070	2,656,611
Guard.	1,000,000	3,642,000	46,000	720,000	2,855,100	175,085	8,293,185
Traders'.	300,000	1,365,790	4,708	342,129	962,290	216,000	3,876,916
Consolidation.	400,000	1,126,944	4,810	302,000	984,218	228,645	2,631,617
City.	400,000	1,126,944	4,810	302,000	984,218	228,645	2,631,617
Commonwealth.	300,000	958,636	20,000	444,667	853,344	210,310	2,526,977
Corn Exchange.	500,000	1,956,000	13,500	864,000	1,182,000	450,000	4,500,000
Union.	300,000	1,217,000	17,000	393,000	1,315,000	215,000	3,342,000
First.	1,000,000	3,481,000	88,000	915,000	2,339,000	798,000	8,693,000
Third.	300,000	1,022,150	15,000	330,228	956,350	261,893	2,345,521
Fourth.	300,000	703,306	21,000	216,000	657,000	219,335	1,516,641
Fifth.	250,000	486,000	17,000	156,000	381,000	135,000	1,074,000
Sixth.	250,000	913,000	17,000	169,000	637,000	219,335	1,838,335
Seventh.	250,000	913,000	17,000	169,000	637,000	219,335	1,838,335
Eighth.	250,000	913,000	17,000	169,000	637,000	219,335	1,838,335
Ninth.	250,000	913,000	17,000	169,000	637,000	219,335	1,838,335
Tenth.	250,000	913,000	17,000	169,000	637,000	219,335	1,838,335
Bank of Republic.	1,000,000	2,500,000	1,000	560,000	1,605,000	591,000	5,656,000
Total.	15,755,150	51,374,186	551,561	12,344,073	38,015,595	10,807,290	110,852,254

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:

Capital.	Inc.	\$40,633	Legal Tenders.	Dec.	\$213,146
Loans.	Inc.	\$40,633	Deposits.	Inc.	108,84
Specie.	Dec.	24,035	Circulation.	Inc.	8,497

The annexed statement shows the condition of the Philadelphia Banks for a series of weeks:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tend.	Deposits.	Circulation.
July 4.....	55,087,866	917,270	15,401,749	44,609,623	10,553,277
July 12.....	54,667,170	1,930,947	11,595,069	44,034,172	10,556,100
July 20.....	54,294,723	1,296,800	14,293,980	43,835,846	10,559,981
Aug 1.....	53,542,152	1,214,016	14,007,749	42,690,473	10,548,451
Aug 8.....	53,725,888	1,162,067	13,472,647	41,943,366	10,563,297
Aug 15.....	53,226,964	1,064,388	13,119,176	41,178,654	10,562,190
Aug 22.....	53,396,190	1,181,537	13,365,651	39,498,357	10,562,190
Aug 29.....	52,895,830	1,265,544	13,003,803	38,762,434	10,562,190
Sept 5.....	52,163,288	541,076	12,682,068	38,762,434	10,562,190
Sept 12.....	52,083,429	511,343	12,305,143	38,160,674	10,559,755
Sept 19.....	52,031,198	498,506	13,116,563	37,685,227	10,559,451
Sept 26.....	51,673,478	494,166	11,795,099	37,466,469	10,559,445
Oct 3.....	51,365,351	543,988	11,862,874	37,234,118	10,559,445
Oct 10.....	51,297,636	525,740	12,424,731	37,186,636	10,576,683
Oct 17.....	51,265,457	522,643	12,386,778	37,641,365	10,590,422
Oct 24.....	51,309,218	515,817	11,990,566	36,865,497	10,591,452
Nov 1.....	51,235,813	529,883	12,138,896	36,865,497	10,606,792
Nov 8.....	51,507,346	361,464	19,468,670	37,174,350	10,601,119
Nov 15.....	51,573,300	606,839	19,077,910	37,100,589	10,735,699
Nov 22.....	51,573,300	790,721	11,818,145	37,468,013	10,781,966
Nov 29.....	51,066,814	888,576	12,225,541	37,887,866	10,788,211
Dec 6.....	51,033,136	800,705	13,605,398	38,692,809	10,814,300
Dec 13.....	51,373,553	575,596	12,557,319	38,907,745	10,814,300
Dec 20.....	51,374,186	501,947	12,344,073	38,015,718	10,814,300

Quotations of New York Fire Insurance Stocks.

Corrected by E. S. Bailey, Broker in Insurance Stocks and Scrips, 65 Wall street.

	Bid.	Askd.		Bid.	Askd.		Bid.	Askd.
Adriatic.....	65	..	Fulton.....	103	105	Mech. & Trads.....	140	108
American.....	195	..	Harvard.....	108	109	Mercantile.....	106	108
Aetna.....	110	112	Globe.....	108	110	Merchants.....	198	200
Artistic.....	80	84	Grocers.....	60	..	Metropolitan.....	50	..
Astor.....	125	..	Germania.....	118	115	Nassau.....	150	..
Beekman.....	80	..	Guardian.....	85	90	National.....	117	..
Bowery.....	175	..	Haver.....	109	..	New Amsterdam.....	108	..
Brooklyn.....	182	..	Home.....	122	125	N. Y. Equitable.....	156	160
Citizens.....	182	..	Howard.....	152	135	New York.....	142	144
City.....	160	..	Irving.....	111	..	Niagara.....	85	90
Clinton.....	113	116	International.....	135	145	North River.....	105	104
Columbia.....	100	100	J. J. Benson.....	147	149	Phenix.....	108	108
Commercial.....	98	101	Knickerbocker.....	130	135	Relief.....	100	108
Continental.....	90	..	Lafayette.....	80	85	Republic.....	107	107
Commerce.....	92	..	Lamar.....	189	..	Security.....	87	90
Empire.....	158	111	Lenox.....	108	..	Staling.....	85	90
English City.....	108	..	Long Island.....	109	112	Stuyvesant.....	101	102
Fireman's.....	97	100	Lorillard.....	108	112	United States.....	130	154
Fireman's.....	145	..	Manhattan.....	140	145	Yonkers & N. Y.....	107	107
Fireman's Trust.....	100	..	Market.....	115	118			

Quotations of Petroleum and Mining Stocks.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.		MINING STOCKS.	
	Bid. Ask.		
Benech Oil Run.....		Gold.....	
Bergen Coal & Oil.....		American Flag.....	27
Brevort.....		Bates & Baxter.....	
Buchanan Farm.....	35	Benton Gold.....	30
Central.....	1 40 1 60	Black Hawk Gold.....	30
Home.....		Central Gold.....	30
National.....		Consolidated Gregory.....	30
N. Y. & Alleghany.....	1 50	Grant Valley.....	12
Northern Light.....	12	Gunnell Gold.....	10
Philips.....		Liberty Gold.....	4
Pith & Creek.....	18	Liberty.....	
Rynd Farm.....	25	N. Y. & Eldorado.....	20
Second National.....	16	Rocky Mountain.....	10
United Petroleum Farms.....		Rocky Mt. Gold.....	10
United States.....	70	Symond's Fork.....	30
		Smith & Parmelee Gold.....	30

Quotations of Miscellaneous Local Securities.

CITY RR STOCKS.	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry.....	85	40	Brooklyn and Hunter's Pt.....	60	60
do 1st M. Bonds corp.....	85	65	Brooklyn and Jamaica.....	75	75
Broadway & Seventh Ave.....	85	65	do 1st M Ts.....	75	75
do 1st M Ts.....	75	80	do 2d M Ts.....	75	75
Central Park N. & East Rivers.....	35	40	do 3d M Ts.....	60	60
do 1st M Ts.....	75	80	do 4th M Ts.....	75	75
Dry Dock E. Bridge & Battery.....	75	90	Brooklyn City and Newtown.....	35	35
do 1st M Ts.....	85	90	do 1st M Ts.....	90	90
Eighth Avenue.....	150	150	Coney Island (Brooklyn).....	45	45
do 1st M Ts.....	100	100	Corned Street and 7th Ave.....	75	75
Forty-second St. & Gd. St.....	100	100	Van Brunt St. Erie Basin.....	75	75
do 1st M Ts.....	100	100	do 1st M Ts.....	75	75
Second Avenue.....	65	75	GAS STOCKS.		
do 1st M Ts.....	80	85	Gas-Brooklyn.....	260	270
Sixth Avenue.....	185	185	Chilene (Brooklyn).....	190	190
Third Avenue.....	185	185	Harlem.....	200	200
do 1st M Ts.....	100	100	Manhattan.....	235	235
Broadway (Brooklyn).....	100	100	Metropolitan.....	321	321
do Real Estate Ts.....	185	195	New York.....	98	98
Brooklyn City.....	185	195	Peoples' (Brooklyn).....	98	98
do 1st M Ts.....	185	195	Williamsburg.....	200	200

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

**These Quotations are of the Less Active Securities which
are not Given on the Next Page.**

Prices by Lawrence Bros. & Co., 14 Wall Street, and A. C. Kaufman, Charleston, S. C.

(Many quotations are necessarily nominal.)

	Bid	Ask	North Carolina.	Bid	Ask
City Securities.			Wilmington & Weldon Tc.....	91	93
Alexandria 6s	65	68	" Ch. & Ruth. 1st M. ss.....	71	69
Atlanta, Ga. 7s.....	68	70	" " 1st M. Ss.....	50	51
Augusta, Ga. 7s, bonds	75	80			
Ch'leston, S. C. 7s, F. L. bds ..	75	80	South Carolina.		
Columbia, S. C., 6s.....	65	70	Charl., Col. & Aug. 1st M. 7s	75	80
Columbus, " 7s, bonds	68 1/2	72	" stock	30	35
Fredricksburg 6s	65	—	Spartanburg and Union Ts,		
Lynchburg 6s.....	70	72 1/2	guar'd by State S. O.....	45	50
Macon 7s, bonds	75	78	Savannah & Char. 1st M. 6s..	65	70
Memphis 6s, endorsed.....	59	61	Northern Eastern 1st mtg. 5s..	83	90
Memphis past due coupone ..	60	65	" 2d " 8s.....	70	—
Mobile, Ala., 5s, bonds	60	65	" 3d " 8s.....	74	—
" " 8s.....	50	52	" stock.....	13	13
Montgomery 8s.....	80 1/2	82	Cheraw & Darlington 7s.....	85	—
Nashville 6s.....	60	62	cine Ridge, 1st Mortgage	50	—
Norfolk 6s.....	60	65			
Petersburg 6s.....	70	73	Tennessee.		
Richmond 6s.....	70	75	East Tenn. & Virginia 6s, end		
Wilmington, N. C. 6s.....	60	60	by State of Tenn. 1st Mtg. 6s.	65	65
" 8s.....	73	73	Memphis and Ohio 10s.....	57	62
			" 6s.....	37	42
Railroad Securities.			Virginia.		
Alabama.			Orange & Alex., 1sts 6s.....	80	85
Mont'ry & West P. 1st, 8s.....	84 1/2	86	" 2ds 6s.....	76 1/2	81
" " 1st, end.....	89	90	" 2ds 8s.....	88	89
" " Income. 6s.....	63	66	" 4ths 8s.....	74	—
Montgomery and Eualia 1st			Orange & Alex. & Man. 1sts	78	78
8s, gold bonds, endorsed by			Va. & Tenn. 1sts 6s.....	73 1/2	78
State of Alabama.....	85	50	" 2da 6s.....	73 1/2	78
Mobile and Ohio, 3 mtg., 8s	53	54	" 4th, 8s.....	81	89
Selma and Meridian 1st m. 8s	53	56	Virginia Central 1sts, 6s.....	8	8
			" 2nds, 6s.....	76	8
			" 3ds, 6s.....	7	—
			" 4th, 8s.....	—	—
Georgia.			" fund. Int. 8s	74	78
Southwestern Rkt., 1st mtg.	85	90	Rich. & Danv. 1st con'd 6s.	74	78
" stock	94	—	" Picconet bra'h	8	8
Macon and Augusta bonds	85	88	" 1st 7s.....	—	—
" " endorsed.....	40	40	Southside, 1st mtg. 8s.....	8	8
Macon and Augusta stock.....	85	40	" 2d m. guar'd 6s.....	—	—
Atlantic and Gulf stock.....	33	36	" 3d m. 6s.....	—	—
Savannah, Albany & Gulf Ts			" 4th m. 8s.....	—	—
bonds, end. by Savannah.....	78	80	Norfolk & Petersburg 1 m 8s	78	—
Pensacola & Georgia 1st m 7s	50	50	" 1st m. 7s.....	—	—
" 2d m 8s.....	15	15	" 2d m. 6s.....	—	—
			" 3d m. 8s.....	—	—
Mississippi and Louisiana.					
Mississippi Cent. 2d " 8s.....	63	68	" Fre'kab'g & Poto. 6s.....	—	—
" & Tenn. 1st m. 7s.....	76	77	" conv't 7s.....	—	—
" " Unsold 9s.....	63	63	" " " " " " " "	68	68

The cotton crop movement has been as follows:

	Receipts of the week		Exports of the week		Stock on hand	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
New Orleans	41,365	30,576	30,374	34,544	119,552	119,552
Mobile	12,475	14,100	10,084	12,910	61,721	61,721
Charleston	13,873	11,556	5,808	1,767	84,467	84,467
Savannah	10,247	22,328	12,610	13,173	50,000	50,000
Savannah	7,365	8,731	4,915	4,999	35,486	35,486
Texas	10,069	17,447	16,518	10,513	75,500	75,500
New York	10,069	17,447	16,518	10,513	75,500	75,500
Other Ports	12,078	12,078	7,013		50,000	50,000
Total for week	130,210	114,091	89,511	70,158	499,175	499,175
Total for year	1,501,384	1,238,175	859,415	625,104	5,000,000	5,000,000

Of the above exports for this week 71,886 bales were to Great Britain and 17,525 bales to the continent.

NATIONAL TREASURY.—The following forms present a summary of certain weekly transactions at the National Treasury and Custom House.

1.—Securities held by the U.S. Treasurer in trust for National bank and balance in the Treasury :

Week ending	For Circulation	For U. S. Deposits	Total.	Bal. in Treas. Coin.	Currency.	Colo- nial Office.
May 21.	342,262,580	16,910,000	359,702,550	107,285,000	9,357,000	26,750,000
May 28.	349,299,750	16,284,000	365,583,750	107,549,500	13,271,700	38,390,000
June 4.	342,327,750	16,381,000	358,511,750	108,125,000	14,071,357	35,450,000
June 11.	342,274,550	16,334,000	358,608,550	108,354,421	20,718,994	34,610,000
June 18.	344,270,350	16,484,000	360,754,350	112,138,056	21,974,626	34,610,000
June 25.	342,338,050	16,400,000	358,738,050	118,735,848	25,197,843	36,580,000
July 2.	342,273,558	16,402,500	358,681,053	118,735,848	25,197,843	36,580,000
July 9.	342,338,050	16,391,500	358,719,550	118,735,848	25,197,843	36,580,000
July 16.	342,028,050	16,341,500	358,369,550	118,000,000	31,000,000	40,700,000
July 23.	342,022,050	16,316,500	358,338,550	103,600,000	30,500,000	40,700,000
Aug. 30.	342,109,050	16,316,500	358,425,550	106,000,000	30,100,000	38,800,000
Aug. 6.	342,017,350	16,396,500	358,413,850	106,000,000	30,100,000	38,800,000
Aug. 13.	341,971,350	16,396,500	358,367,850	106,000,000	30,100,000	38,800,000
Aug. 20.	342,700,900	16,366,500	359,067,400	120,395,920	37,897,596	36,510,000
Aug. 27.	342,705,800	16,366,500	359,072,300	108,354,500	34,249,704	36,510,000
Sept. 3.	342,348,800	16,341,500	358,690,300	99,768,385	37,615,324	38,840,000
Sept. 10.	342,044,850	16,341,500	358,386,350	98,498,373	35,576,449	38,840,000
Sept. 17.	341,919,350	16,341,500	358,261,350	99,351,083	37,424,921	38,840,000
Sept. 24.	342,384,350	16,361,500	358,645,750	97,390,492	30,855,940	21,770,000
Oct. 1.	342,893,850	16,111,500	359,005,350	98,481,014	26,848,433	21,770,000
Oct. 8.	342,960,950	16,111,500	359,072,450	98,481,014	26,848,433	21,770,000
Oct. 15.	343,590,950	16,081,500	359,672,450	98,131,000	25,390,000	12,860,000
Oct. 22.	343,942,950	15,908,500	359,851,450	99,507,000	21,583,984	13,500,000
Oct. 29.	344,566,550	15,884,500	360,451,050	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 5.	344,883,550	15,884,500	360,768,050	98,463,000	25,800,000	14,730,000
Nov. 12.	345,451,550	15,884,500	361,316,050	97,506,000	24,000,000	.....
Nov. 19.	345,345,550	15,884,500	361,179,550	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 26.	345,403,450	15,884,500	361,287,950	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 3.	345,567,450	15,884,500	361,451,950	97,506,000	23,003,000	16,900,000
Dec. 10.	346,117,750	15,884,500	362,012,250	98,518,253	23,399,948	19,000,000
Dec. 17.	346,770,750	15,884,500	362,655,250	98,518,253	23,399,948	19,000,000

2.—National bank currency issued (weekly and aggregate), in re-
for bills destroyed and mutilated bills returned (weekly and aggreg-
with the amount in circulation at date:

Week ending.	Current week.	Aggregate.	Current week.	Aggregate.	Circular.	Notes.
May 31.....	255,500	25,245,245	295,841	23,022,157	299,446	299,446
May 28.....	255,610	23,619,455	286,490	23,908,667	299,446	299,446
May 26.....	279,010	25,585,225	225,930	24,134,577	299,446	299,446
June 1.....	281,770	24,150,855	297,750	24,234,437	299,446	299,446
June 18.....	244,158	24,395,013	303,900	24,729,347	299,446	299,446
June 26.....	313,810	24,729,685	301,326	25,030,573	299,446	299,446
July 2.....	275,010	25,004,696	473,800	25,608,773	299,446	299,446
July 9.....	178,245	25,182,940	95,365	25,608,188	299,446	299,446
July 23.....	333,605	25,516,445	813,150	25,608,188	299,446	299,446
July 26.....	338,780	25,516,445	813,150	25,608,188	299,446	299,446
July 30.....	329,410	25,684,935	169,000	26,321,388	299,446	299,446
Aug. 6.....	328,335	26,323,170	345,006	26,668,393	299,446	299,446
Aug. 13.....	174,610	26,387,750	281,500	27,715,400	299,446	299,446
Aug. 30.....	257,495	26,650,275	388,350	27,866,058	299,446	299,446
Aug. 27.....	355,440	27,005,715	247,350	28,164,015	299,446	299,446
Sept. 3.....	241,300	27,346,915	769,580	28,939,578	299,446	299,446
Sept. 10.....	339,460	27,645,575	360,000	29,305,518	299,446	299,446
Sept. 17.....	365,350	28,010,725	433,200	29,983,168	299,446	299,446
Sept. 24.....	335,480	28,040,445	433,200	29,983,168	299,446	299,446
Sept. 27.....	335,480	28,635,035	433,600	29,983,168	299,446	299,446
Oct. 1.....	421,000	29,062,090	447,650	30,277,615	299,446	299,446
Oct. 8.....	318,087	29,207,135	380,900	30,658,513	299,446	299,446
Oct. 22.....	477,380	29,841,465	249,150	30,907,668	299,446	299,446
Oct. 29.....	641,170	30,489,685	271,800	31,179,468	299,446	299,446
Nov. 5.....	359,420	30,536,065	586,800	32,015,218	299,446	299,446
Nov. 13.....	205,150	31,041,668	445,950	32,377,188	299,446	299,446
Nov. 19.....	245,980	31,358,612	390,000	32,746,238	299,446	299,446
Nov. 26.....	366,750	31,358,612	269,100	32,746,238	299,446	299,446
Dec. 3.....	358,180	32,108,495	499,245	33,215,483	299,446	299,446
Dec. 8.....	204,280	32,807,755	509,700	33,746,178	299,446	299,446
Dec. 10.....	680,940	32,967,795	528,575	34,274,708	299,446	299,446

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3.—Fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by
Treasurer and distributed weekly; also the amount destroyed
legal tenders distributed:

		Fractional Currency.		
		Received.	Distributed.	Destroyed.
68	Week ending.			
65	May 21.	497,500	861,803	812,700
66	May 28.	588,500	1,044,405	746,763
	June 4.	588,500	657,760	448,810
82	June 11.	762,500	375,755	585,900
	June 18.	745,500	962,891	605,300
83	June 25.	738,000	812,516	605,373
	July 2.	298,500	238,195	419,500
79	July 9.	424,000	852,403	612,400
74	July 16.	557,000	992,503	612,400
75	July 23.	599,000	830,141	584,500
84	July 30.	620,000	221,348	590,000
82	Aug. 6.	767,500	518,114	758,500
80	Aug. 13.	1,065,000	806,269	696,000
78	Aug. 20.	418,000	773,006	495,600
	Aug. 27.	449,000	471,922	588,500
76	Sept. 3.	453,000	430,215	729,900
	Sept. 10.	430,000	719,590	493,100
	Sept. 17.	419,500	262,293	664,800
80	Sept. 24.	409,000	506,015	500,300
	Oct. 1.	445,500	1,673,287	583,500
	Oct. 8.		1,393,139	512,874
82	Oct. 15.	423,000	280,509	507,500
	Oct. 22.	552,500	455,444	683,800
85	Oct. 29.	522,000	474,375	397,516
	Nov. 5.	493,000	495,650	840,100
	Nov. 12.	378,000	740,403	555,377
	Nov. 19.	848,000	31,121	758,500
	Nov. 26.	647,000	396,683	284,400
	Dec. 3.	813,500	719,017	515,345
75	Dec. 10.	823,000	589,557	667,900
	Dec. 17.	853,500	431,338	493,800

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Active Stocks and Bonds given on a Previous Page are not Repeated here. Quotations are made of the Per Cent Value, Whatever the Par may be. Southern Securities are Quoted in a Separate List.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.
New York Prices.				Boston.				STOCKS AND SECURITIES.			
American Gold Coin.....				Old Col. & Newport Bds, 6, 78.....				do do Cons. (gold) 6, 1800.....			
U. S. GOVERNMENTS.				do do Bonds, 7, 1871.....				Pitts. & Connell, 1st M. 7, 78.....			
(Not previously quoted.)				Rutland, new 7, 78.....				do do 1st M. 1889.....			
do 5.30, (1882) reg.....				Verm't Cen. 1st M. cons. 7, 78.....				West Md. 1st M. endorsed, 6, 90.....			
do 5.30, (1884) reg.....				do do 2d Mort., 7, 1891.....				do 1st M. unend., 6, 90.....			
do 5.30, (1885) reg.....				Vermont & Can. new, 8.....				do 2d M. endorsed, 6, 90.....			
do 5.30, (1886) reg.....				Boston & Albany stock.....				Baltimore & Ohio stock.....			
do 5.30, (1887) reg.....				Boston & Lowell stock.....				Parkersburg Branch.....			
do 5.30, (1888) reg.....				Boston & Maine.....				Central Ohio.....			
do 5.30, (1889) reg.....				Boston & Providence.....				do do preferred.....			
do 5.30, (1890) reg.....				Cheshire preferred.....				Cincinnati.			
STATE BONDS.				Cin. Sandusky & Clev. stock.....				do do			
Tennessee 6, old.....				Concord.....				do do			
do do new bonds.....				Connecticut River.....				Ham. Co. Ohio 6 p.c. cons. bds.....			
Virginia 6, old.....				Connecticut & Passumpsic, pf. 83.....				do do 7 p.c. 1 to 5 yrs.....			
do do new bonds.....				Eastern (Mass.).....				Covington & Cin. Bridge.....			
do do registered old.....				Indianapolis.....				Cin. Ham. & D., 1st M. 7, 78.....			
do do do 1866.....				do do preferred.....				do do 2d M. 7, 78.....			
do do do 1867.....				Manchester & Lawrence.....				do do 3d M. 8, 77.....			
do do do 1868.....				Northern of New Hampshire.....				Cin. & Indiana, 1st M. 7.....			
do do do 1869.....				Ogdens & L. Champlain.....				do do 2d M. 7, 78.....			
do do do 1870.....				Old Colony & Newport.....				Colman, & Xenia, 1st M. 7, 78.....			
do do do 1871.....				Port, Saco & Portsmouth.....				Dayton & Mich., 1st M. 7, 78.....			
do do do 1872.....				Rutland.....				do do 2d M. 7, 78.....			
do do do 1873.....				do do do 2d M. 7, 78.....				do do 3d M. 8, 77.....			
do do do 1874.....				do do do 3d M. 8, 77.....				do To do dep. bds, 7, 81-94.....			
do do do 1875.....				do do do 4th M. 8, 77.....				Dayton & West., 1st M. 7, 1905.....			
do do do 1876.....				do do do 5th M. 8, 77.....				do do 2d M. 8, 1905.....			
do do do 1877.....				do do do 6th M. 8, 77.....				Ind. Cin. & Lat., 1st M. 7, 1888.....			
do do do 1878.....				do do do 7th M. 8, 77.....				do do (I & C) 1st M. 7, 1888.....			
do do do 1879.....				do do do 8th M. 8, 77.....				Junc. Cin. & Ind., 1st M. 7, 85.....			
do do do 1880.....				do do do 9th M. 8, 77.....				Little Miami, 1st M. 6, 1888.....			
do do do 1881.....				do do do 10th M. 8, 77.....				Cin. Ham. & Dayton stock.....			
do do do 1882.....				do do do 11th M. 8, 77.....				Columbus & Xenia stock.....			
do do do 1883.....				do do do 12th M. 8, 77.....				Dayton & Michigan stock.....			
do do do 1884.....				do do do 13th M. 8, 77.....				Little Miami stock.....			
do do do 1885.....				do do do 14th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1886.....				do do do 15th M. 8, 77.....				Detroit.			
do do do 1887.....				do do do 16th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1888.....				do do do 17th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1889.....				do do do 18th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1890.....				do do do 19th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1891.....				do do do 20th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1892.....				do do do 21st M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1893.....				do do do 22nd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1894.....				do do do 23rd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1895.....				do do do 24th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1896.....				do do do 25th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1897.....				do do do 26th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1898.....				do do do 27th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1899.....				do do do 28th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1900.....				do do do 29th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1901.....				do do do 30th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1902.....				do do do 31st M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1903.....				do do do 32nd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1904.....				do do do 33rd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1905.....				do do do 34th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1906.....				do do do 35th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1907.....				do do do 36th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1908.....				do do do 37th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1909.....				do do do 38th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1910.....				do do do 39th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1911.....				do do do 40th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1912.....				do do do 41st M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1913.....				do do do 42nd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1914.....				do do do 43rd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1915.....				do do do 44th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1916.....				do do do 45th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1917.....				do do do 46th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1918.....				do do do 47th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1919.....				do do do 48th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1920.....				do do do 49th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1921.....				do do do 50th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1922.....				do do do 51st M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1923.....				do do do 52nd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1924.....				do do do 53rd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1925.....				do do do 54th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1926.....				do do do 55th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1927.....				do do do 56th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1928.....				do do do 57th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1929.....				do do do 58th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1930.....				do do do 59th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1931.....				do do do 60th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1932.....				do do do 61st M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1933.....				do do do 62nd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1934.....				do do do 63rd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1935.....				do do do 64th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1936.....				do do do 65th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1937.....				do do do 66th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1938.....				do do do 67th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1939.....				do do do 68th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1940.....				do do do 69th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1941.....				do do do 70th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1942.....				do do do 71st M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1943.....				do do do 72nd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1944.....				do do do 73rd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1945.....				do do do 74th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1946.....				do do do 75th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1947.....				do do do 76th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1948.....				do do do 77th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1949.....				do do do 78th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1950.....				do do do 79th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1951.....				do do do 80th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1952.....				do do do 81st M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1953.....				do do do 82nd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1954.....				do do do 83rd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1955.....				do do do 84th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1956.....				do do do 85th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1957.....				do do do 86th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1958.....				do do do 87th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1959.....				do do do 88th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1960.....				do do do 89th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1961.....				do do do 90th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1962.....				do do do 91st M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1963.....				do do do 92nd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1964.....				do do do 93rd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1965.....				do do do 94th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1966.....				do do do 95th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1967.....				do do do 96th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1968.....				do do do 97th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1969.....				do do do 98th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1970.....				do do do 99th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1971.....				do do do 100th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1972.....				do do do 101st M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1973.....				do do do 102nd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1974.....				do do do 103rd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1975.....				do do do 104th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1976.....				do do do 105th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1977.....				do do do 106th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1978.....				do do do 107th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1979.....				do do do 108th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1980.....				do do do 109th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1981.....				do do do 110th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1982.....				do do do 111th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1983.....				do do do 112th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1984.....				do do do 113th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1985.....				do do do 114th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1986.....				do do do 115th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1987.....				do do do 116th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1988.....				do do do 117th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1989.....				do do do 118th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1990.....				do do do 119th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1991.....				do do do 120th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1992.....				do do do 121st M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1993.....				do do do 122nd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1994.....				do do do 123rd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1995.....				do do do 124th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1996.....				do do do 125th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1997.....				do do do 126th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1998.....				do do do 127th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 1999.....				do do do 128th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2000.....				do do do 129th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2001.....				do do do 130th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2002.....				do do do 131st M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2003.....				do do do 132nd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2004.....				do do do 133rd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2005.....				do do do 134th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2006.....				do do do 135th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2007.....				do do do 136th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2008.....				do do do 137th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2009.....				do do do 138th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2010.....				do do do 139th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2011.....				do do do 140th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2012.....				do do do 141st M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2013.....				do do do 142nd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2014.....				do do do 143rd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2015.....				do do do 144th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2016.....				do do do 145th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2017.....				do do do 146th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2018.....				do do do 147th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2019.....				do do do 148th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2020.....				do do do 149th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2021.....				do do do 150th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2022.....				do do do 151st M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2023.....				do do do 152nd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2024.....				do do do 153rd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2025.....				do do do 154th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2026.....				do do do 155th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2027.....				do do do 156th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2028.....				do do do 157th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2029.....				do do do 158th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2030.....				do do do 159th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2031.....				do do do 160th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2032.....				do do do 161st M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2033.....				do do do 162nd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2034.....				do do do 163rd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2035.....				do do do 164th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2036.....				do do do 165th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2037.....				do do do 166th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2038.....				do do do 167th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2039.....				do do do 168th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2040.....				do do do 169th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2041.....				do do do 170th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2042.....				do do do 171st M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2043.....				do do do 172nd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2044.....				do do do 173rd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2045.....				do do do 174th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2046.....				do do do 175th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2047.....				do do do 176th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2048.....				do do do 177th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2049.....				do do do 178th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2050.....				do do do 179th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2051.....				do do do 180th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2052.....				do do do 181st M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2053.....				do do do 182nd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2054.....				do do do 183rd M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2055.....				do do do 184th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2056.....				do do do 185th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2057.....				do do do 186th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2058.....				do do do 187th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2059.....				do do do 188th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2060.....				do do do 189th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do 2061.....				do do do 190th M. 8, 77.....				do do do			
do do do											

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

1. Prices of the Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette" ante; quotations of other securities will be found on the preceding page.

2. Bank and Insurance Stocks, Mining, Petroleum, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, and Southern Securities of those kinds which are least active, are all quoted either regularly or occasionally at the end of "Bankers' Gazette," on a previous page.

3 The Table of Railroad, Canal and Other Stocks, on the next page, comprises all Companies of which the stock is sold in any of the principal cities (except merely local corporations). The figures just after the name of the company indicate the No. of the CHRONICLE in which a report of the Company was last published. A star (*) indicates *leased roads*; in the dividend column $\frac{x}{y}$ means $\frac{x}{y}$ stock or scrip.

Interest.—*Interest* on the Railroad, Canal and Other Bonds occurs in all, four, parts, two of which will be published in each number. In these pages the bonds of Companies which have been consolidated are frequently given under the name of Consolidated Corporation. The date given in brackets immediately after the name of each Company, indicates the time at which the statement of its finances was made. In the "Interest Column" the abbreviations are as follows: J. & J.—January and July; F. & A.—February and August; M. & S.—March and September; A. & O.—April and October; M. & N.—May and November; J. & D.—June and December Q.—Quarterly, beginning with January; Q.—Quarterly, beginning with February; Q.—M.—Quarterly, beginning with March.

5. The Table of United States and State Securities will be published monthly, on the last Saturday of the month.

6. The Table of City Bonds will be published on the third Saturday of each month. The abbreviations used in this table are the same as those in the tables of railroad bonds mentioned above. The Sinking Fund or assets held by each city are given on the same line with the name.

The Financial Reports of Railroad and other Companies are published in the CHRONICLE as soon as issued, and indexed in the table of stocks on the next page, as stated above in Note 3. A complete record of these reports is thus obtained in a file of this paper.

The Railroad Managers' Convention.—ERIE, Penn., Dec. 22. —The Convention of Railroad Managers adjourned *sine die* yesterday afternoon, after agreeing to establish a new freight tariff, to go into effect on the 26th inst., the rates being considerably lower than the average of Winter rates hitherto. All the trunk lines and the North-western and Southwestern roads entered into the arrangement, agreeing to abide rigidly by the tariff, and, in making freight charges, to discriminate in favor of no person whatever. Live stock rates from Quincy, Ill., to New York, and bulk grain freights from the West to New York and New England, will be slightly advanced. The proceedings of the Convention were harmonious throughout. The railroad companies which are parties to the new tariff schedule are as follows: New York Central and Hudson River, New York and Erie, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Toledo and Wabash, Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Michigan Central, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Atlantic and Great Western, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.—The following circular, dated New York, December 17th, 1870, explains itself:

To the stockholders: A semi-annual dividend of four per cent has been declared payable on the 30th inst. The transfer books are closed from the 14th inst. to the 3d proximo. Hereafter it is expected to return to quarterly dividends.

By order of the Board,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.

The capital of the Company is now

Original shares.....		\$15,000,000
New stock, 30,000 shares:		
On which paid.....	\$900,000	
Subject to assessment.....	2,100,000	3,000,000

Total capital, 1871.....\$19,000,000

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.—Comparative Statement of Earnings and Expenses for the six months of the fiscal year 1860-70, ending Nov. 30 omitting cents :

	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses, interest, Rents, &c	Net Income.
	1869.	1869.	1869.
June.....	\$1,251,950	\$776,458	\$475,492
July.....	1,157,036	1,045,533	111,503
August.....	1,037,973	790,696	247,277
September.....	1,305,673	836,564	469,109
October.....	1,371,750	1,007,384	364,366
November.....	1,140,145	654,654	485,491

Total	\$7,964,079	\$5,580,977	\$1,738,001
July	1870.	1870.	1870.
June	\$1,139,284	\$788,987	\$350,297
August	1,034,399	858,083	176,316
September	1,259,382	1,347,418	88,036
October	1,306,838	694,898	611,940
November	1,037,963	604,415	433,548

Total.....	\$7,004,774	\$4,590,230	\$2,414,544
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Increase
Decrease	259,805	940,747

Balance to credit of income account, May 31, 1870.....	8541.49
Net earnings six months ending Nov. 30, 1870.....	8412.24

Net earnings, six months ending Nov. 30, 1910..... 2,414,000

Total net earnings, as of Nov. 30, 1870.....	\$9,955.47
Deduct five per cent. dividend payable Dec. 30, 1870.....	1,750.947

Surplus Dec. 1, 1870 \$1,908.09

Certified at New York, Dec. 21, 1810, as official, by Mr. M. L. Sykes, Jr.,
Vice-President of the Company.

For other Railroad Items, see COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

LANEUS News, on a previous page.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific			Chicago and Alton			Chicago & Northwestern			Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific			Clev. Col. Ch. & St. L.		
1885.	1886.	1870.	1885.	1886.	1870.	1885.	1886.	1870.	1885.	1886.	1870.	1885.	1886.	1870.
(850 m.)	(742 m.)	(280 m.)	(431 m.)	(431 m.)	(431 m.)	(1152 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(580 m.)	(590 m.)	(590 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)	(390 m.)
912,604	831,568	\$76,116	\$343,181	\$293,978	Jan...	\$724,890	\$392,092	\$706,024	\$308,557	\$361,767	\$401,275	\$904,112	\$904,112	\$904,112
218,989	313,325	275,189	315,096	223,225	Feb...	807,478	830,386	758,782	297,644	319,441	449,654	180,840	218,840	218,840
301,308	886,888	267,094	358,726	344,386	Mar...	850,192	1,142,165	858,359	276,431	645,789	500,393	329,532	341,601	341,601
485,028	521,036	379,132	328,890	334,653	Apr...	1,094,597	1,112,190	998,077	301,962	388,385	443,300	347,661	347,661	347,661
568,370	632,095	303,342	354,832	393,054	May...	1,211,149	1,268,440	1,177,937	316,708	449,939	507,916	341,456	341,456	341,456
558,103	729,614	324,564	401,554	411,868	June...	1,180,932	1,251,154	1,154,345	378,436	528,241	593,618	350,608	350,608	350,608
532,457	\$783,089	1,019,070	\$251,485	306,678	July...	1,076,673	1,177,056	1,030,946	341,583	469,407	469,407	353,808	353,808	353,808
511,854	\$86,040	558,100	493,251	501,049	Aug...	1,251,940	1,087,973	1,246,213	568,380	632,652	556,100	339,610	339,610	339,610
6 n. 7,888	834,312	486,196	506,213	498,635	Sept...	1,507,479	1,306,672	1,275,171	555,386	736,664	597,600	325,854	325,854	325,854
579,642	804,800	303,745	468,212	483,658	Oct...	1,570,066	1,371,780	1,371,780	501,209	554,155	638,123	306,764	306,764	306,764
515,006	761,600	409,568	377,515	432,492	Nov...	1,107,085	1,140,145	1,037,968	434,539	479,236	273,305	273,305	273,305	273,305
430,366	.....	391,700	340,850	.....	Dec...	1,001,988	845,708	.....	438,434	.....	360,273	.....	360,273	360,273
5,749,595	.....	4,508,642	4,681,562	.....	Year...	13,429,534	13,355,461	.....	4,797,461	5,060,936	.....	3,128,177	.....	3,128,177

Illino's Central			Marietta and Cincinnati			Michigan Central			Milwaukee & St. Paul			North Missouri		
1885.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1869.	
(862 m.)	(862 m.)	(974 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(820 m.)	(825 m.)	(936 m.)	(404 m.)	(404 m.)	
\$587,442	\$659,137	\$654,187	\$92,453	\$90,541	90,177	Jan...	\$343,490	\$384,119	\$37,992	\$399,248	\$454,130	\$396,171	\$119,724	
530,165	524,693	663,391	51,559	60,408	38,273	Feb...	304,116	320,636	329,137	321,820	339,233	382,823	382,823	
514,838	700,644	663,374	104,595	104,595	106,426	Mar...	326,536	329,507	329,507	329,507	329,507	329,507	329,507	
518,900	568,289	597,571	108,461	103,641	101,449	Apr...	415,758	411,814	412,030	436,412	460,387	443,183	149,174	
572,551	644,974	695,253	95,416	11,752	110,213	May...	369,625	409,646	406,285	565,718	630,844	730,700	139,000	
626,248	778,260	759,214	95,924	117,695	111,117	June...	325,501	366,232	363,187	458,190	678,800	755,737	160,416	
519,714	696,228	645,768	108,413	116,198	111,127	July...	321,013	329,950	328,791	423,397	536,342	636,424	160,149	
763,779	841,863	861,357	126,556	129,096	118,407	Aug...	392,942	353,569	378,580	522,683	536,363	601,026	135,588	
593,966	979,400	870,594	121,519	142,014	129,995	Sep...	456,374	475,446	467,998	1,024,045	734,514	808,315	391,663	
609,930	824,967	909,960	129,960	135,776	129,960	Oct...	419,583	429,573	511,477	510,978	506,311	506,311	506,311	
699,632	814,413	841,690	119,159	129,668	144,083	Nov...	410,825	443,455	453,753	556,917	601,163	791,014	248,888	
651,040	696,677	.....	121,408	110,887	.....	Dec...	390,671	374,542	.....	468,579	496,550	.....	.....
5,17,630,838,482	.....	1,294,095	1,391,345	.....	Year...	4,570,014	4,749,163	.....	6,517,946	7,250,668	.....	.....	.....

Ohio & Mississippi			Pacific of Mo.			Iron Mt.			St. L. Alton & T. Haute.			Toledo, Was. & Western.			Union Pacific		
1868.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	
(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(222 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(1055 m.)	(1055 m.)	
211,978	\$190,366	\$196,787	\$194,119	\$202,447	\$102,760	Jan...	\$127,594	\$132,622	\$152,392	\$278,712	\$284,119	\$275,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
231,351	216,080	211,234	207,302	267,567	93,160	Feb...	138,392	127,817	158,788	26,136	240,964	292,645	.....	.....	.....	.....
266,905	221,459	233,065	259,272	294,874	113,894	Mar...	149,165	175,950	172,217	257,790	242,704	295,298	.....	.....	.....	.....
352,149	214,409	207,938	278,246	298,556	104,019	Apr...	158,388	171,868	174,326	220,236	211,532	181,699	.....	.....	.....	.....
214,619	218,699	246,395	266,273	288,900	115,175	May...	150,446	157,997	155,094	26,526	812,500	340,932	.....	.....	.....	.....
300,000	324,406	329,967	349,438	365,328	140,408	June...	149,448	149,408	157,667	249,844	249,844	249,844	.....	.....	.....	.....
194,455	192,391	211,219	184,411	206,449	107,534	July...	143,986	144,164	.....	258,831	810,800	322,766	.....	.....	.....	.....
267,557	275,230	\$300,971	262,515	354,194	129,000	Aug...	304,596	168,882	167,805	41,208	450,246	466,431	.....	.....	.....	.....
307,132	292,508	\$218,957	300,613	395,077	124,124	Sep...	196,428	206,295	175,453	41,028	470,730	508,049	.....	.....	.....	.....
285,229	292,044	\$355,187	329,243	341,873	127,669	Oct...	210,474	204,552	163,284	429,698	422,268	451,293	.....	.....	.....	.....
274,692	296,087	316,054	298,708	349,659	121,791	Nov...	174,500	189,391	150,544	333,279	323,318	425,087	.....	.....	.....	.....
230,361	254,596	236,108	Dec...	157,379	168,539	399,438	434,368	
604,095	2,918,547	Year...	923,852	3,014,542	4,212,900	4,932,982	5,451,513	

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RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED					COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED						
For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.			For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.	Amount Outstanding	INTEREST.				
		Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.			Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.		
Railroads:					Railroads:						
<i>Mobile & Montgomery</i> (May 1, '69):	1,200,000	8	M. & N.	New York	1888	State works purchase.....	6,082,538	5	A. & O.	Harrisburg, Pa.	1890
1st Mortgage.....	1,200,000	8	M. & N.	New York	1888	Short Bonds (debentures).....	1,114,224	5	"	Philadel.	70-'71
<i>Montgomery & Eufaula</i> (May, '70):	472,000	8	M. & S.	New York	1886	<i>Pennsylvania & N. Y.</i> (Nov., '69):	3,000,000	7	"	Philadel.	18..
1st M. by State of Ala.....	472,000	8	M. & S.	New York	1886	1st Mortgage, guaranteed.....	3,000,000	7	"	"	"
<i>Morris & Essex</i> (Jan., '70):	5,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1914	<i>Peoria & Bureau Val.</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	600,000	8	J. & J.	New York	18..
1st Mortgage, sinking fund.....	5,000,000	7	F. & A.	"	1891	1st Mortgage, guaranteed.....	600,000	8	"	"	"
2d Mortgage.....	3,000,000	7	F. & A.	"	1900	<i>Peoria Pk. & Jacksonville</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1894
Convertible bonds.....	600,000	7	F. & A.	"	1889	1st Mortgage.....	800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1891
Construction bonds.....	2,000,000	7	F. & A.	"	1889	<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):	1,000,000	7	A. & O.	Philadel.	1877
<i>Nashville & Chattanooga</i> (July 1, '69):	1,546,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1890	1st Mort. (Sunbury & Erie RR.)	3,000,000	7	A. & O.	"	1881
1st Mort. (State loan).....	1,546,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1890	1st Mort. Phil. & Erie (gold).....	2,000,000	7	A. & O.	"	1885
<i>Nashville & Decatur</i> (Oct. 1, '68):	2,465,176	6	J. & J.	New York	90-'92	2d do do (currency).....	189,400	6	J. & J.	"	1880
1st Mortgage.....	500,000	20	A. & O.	Nashville.	1887	2d do do.....	3,000,000	7	"	"	1883
Income (Tenn. & Ala.).....	205,000	10	A. & O.	"	1870	<i>Philadelphia & Read</i> (Dec. 1, '69):	881,800	6	A. & O.	Philadel.	1870
<i>Naugatuck</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	146,700	7	J. & J.	Bridgeport.	1876	Loan of 1884.....	102,000	6	J. & J.	"	1871
1st Mort. (convertible) 1886.....	146,700	7	J. & J.	Bridgeport.	1876	Loans of '43, '44, '45 and '49.....	2,497,800	6	J. & J.	"	1868
<i>Newark & New York</i> (Jan., '70):	280,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	Loan of 1887, convertible.....	147,000	6	J. & J.	London.	1880
1st Mortgage, guar. by Erie.....	280,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	Loan of 1888, sterling.....	288,000	6	J. & J.	"	72-'73
<i>New Haven & Derby</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	500,000	7	M. & N.	N. Haven.	1888	Loan of 1888, convertible.....	1,086,800	6	A. & O.	Philadel.	1886
1st Mortgage.....	500,000	7	M. & N.	N. Haven.	1888	Loan of 1888.....	2,266,000	7	A. & O.	"	1890
<i>N. Haven & Northamp.</i> (Feb., '70):	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	N. Haven.	1899	Loan of 1870 (\$5,000,000 conv.).....	2,500,000	7	J. & J.	"	"
1st Mortgage.....	400,000	6	A. & O.	"	1880	<i>Phila. Wilm. & Balt.</i> (Nov. 1, '69):	353,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1884
<i>New Jersey</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	300,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1875	1st Mortgage, convertible.....	1,000,000	6	A. & O.	"	71-'72
1st Loan.....	300,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1875	Loan of 1886.....	885,000	6	A. & O.	"	1881
2d Loan.....	100,000	6	F. & A.	"	1881	Loan of 1887.....	885,000	6	"	"	"
<i>N. J. Southern</i> (Dec. & Bar. Bay):	2,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1889	<i>Pittsb. Cin. & St. Louis</i> (Sep., '69):	6,208,000	7	F. & A.	Philadel.	1890
1st Mortgage, tax free.....	2,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1889	1st Mortgage.....	3,000,000	7	"	"	"
<i>New London North</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	60,000	7	J. & D.	N. London	1871	Col. & Newark Div. Bonds.....	775,000	7	"	"	"
Mortgage Bonds.....	60,000	7	J. & D.	N. London	1871	<i>Pittsburg & Connellsville</i> (Feb., '70):	4,000,000	7	J. & J.	Baltimore.	1896
1st Mort. extension.....	300,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1885	1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.).....	400,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1889
Convertible Bonds.....	291,700	7	J. & J.	"	1872	City & County loans.....	2,394,100	6	"	"	"
<i>N. Orl. & Gt. North</i> (Feb., '70):	2,741,000	8	J. & J.	N. Y. & Lon.	1886	<i>Pittsb. Ft. W. & Chic.</i> (Feb., '70):	875,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1912
2d Mort. of 1869.....	1,168,000	8	A. & O.	New York	1890	1st Mortgage (series B).....	875,000	7	F. & A.	"	1912
<i>New York Central</i> (Oct. 1, '69):	5,946,689	6	M. & N.	New York	1888	1st Mortgage (series C).....	875,000	7	M. & S.	"	1912
Premium Sinking Fund.....	1,514,000	6	F. & A.	"	1876	1st Mortgage (series D).....	875,000	7	A. & O.	"	1912
Sinking Fund (assumed debts).....	592,000	6	M. & N.	"	1883	1st Mortgage (series E).....	875,000	7	J. & D.	"	1912
Subscription (assumed stocks).....	162,000	6	M. & N.	"	1883	1st Mortgage (series F).....	875,000	7	J. & J.	"	1912
Real Estate.....	2,900,000	6	J. & D.	"	1887	2d Mortgage (series G).....	880,000	7	F. & A.	"	1912
<i>New York & Harlem</i> (Oct. 1, '69):	8,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1873	2d Mortgage (series H).....	880,000	7	A. & O.	"	1912
1st Mortgage of 1883.....	1,767,000	6	F. & A.	"	1898	2d Mortgage (series I).....	880,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
Consolidated Mort. of 1883.....	1,069,500	6	A. & O.	New York	1875	2d Mortgage (series L).....	880,000	7	J. & J.	"	1912
<i>New York & N. Haven</i> (Apr. 1, '70):	20,000 p.m	7	J. & J.	"	1894	2d Mortgage (series M).....	2,000,000	7	M. & N.	"	1912
1st Mortgage.....	163,000	6	F. & A.	New York	78-'78	Bridge (O. & P. RR. Mort. '56)	153,000	7	M. & N.	"	1878
<i>New York, Prov. & Bos.</i> (Sep. 1, '70):	100,000	6	J. & J.	"	1876	P. F. W. & C. construc. bds '57	100,000	7	J. & J.	"	1887
Improvement.....	250,000	6	M. & N.	"	1881	Equip. Bonds of 1869, tax free.....	1,000,000	8	M. & S.	"	1874
Extension.....	512,000	7	J. & J.	"	1899	<i>Peacerville & Sacram.</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	225,000	10	J. & J.	San Franc.	1894
<i>New York & Albany</i> (Oct. 1, '69):	157,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1877	1st Mortgage.....	525,000	10	J. & J.	"	1894
1st Mortgage.....	308,000	8	J. & J.	"	1877	<i>Port Huron & L. Mich.</i> (Mar. 1, '69):	229,200	6	A. & O.	Augusta.	1888
Funding Mortgage.....	45,000	8	J. & J.	"	1872	1st Mort. (gold) for \$15,000 per m	361,800	6	A. & O.	Augusta.	1883
2d Mortgage for \$500,000.....	290,000	8	J. & J.	"	1898	<i>Portland & Kennebec</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	31,115	6	A. & O.	Augusta.	1883
<i>North Carolina</i> (April, '70):	490,500	8	M. & N.	Shops N.C.	72-'78	1st Mortgage extended, 1883.....	400,000	6	J. & J.	Portland.	1887
Mort. Bonds (various) '67-'68.....	61,500	8	M. & S.	"	1867	Consolidated Mortgage, 1885.....	31,115	6	A. & O.	Portland.	1887
Bonds of 1867.....	700,000	7	M. & S.	Charleston	1869	Funded Interest, 1868.....	400,000	6	J. & J.	Portland.	1887
<i>Northeastern</i> (March 1, '70):	145,000	7	M. & S.	"	1868	<i>Reading & Columbia</i> (Feb., '70):	650,000	7	M. & S.	Philadel.	1882
1st Mortgage.....	108,048	7	J. & J.	"	1875	1st Mortgage 1862.....	350,000	7	J. & D.	Philadel.	1884
2d Mortgage.....	6,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1895	2d Mortgage 1864.....	150,000	7	J. & J.	Troy.	1870
Funded Interest (certificates).....	4,000,000	7	A. & O.	"	1888	<i>Rensselaer & Saratoga</i> (Oct. 1, '70):	450,000	7	J. & J.	"	90-'91
<i>North Missouri</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	5,000,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1888	1st Mortgage.....	450,000	7	M. & S.	New York	1880
1st Mortgage of 1865.....	2,275,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1885	1st Mort. (Sara. & Whitehall).....	400,000	7	M. & S.	New York	1880
2d Mortgage of 1865.....	380,000	10	M. & N.	"	1877	1st Mort. (Troy, Salem & Rutl'd)	500,000	7	J. & J.	"	1880
3d Mortgage.....	811,500	7	M. & N.	"	1896	1st Mort. (Rich. Mt. & Tenn.)	125,000	7	J. & J.	"	1894
<i>Northern Central</i> (Feb., '70):	1,500,000	6	Q. & J.	Annapolis	Irred	<i>Richmond & Danville</i> (Oct. 1, '69):	600,000	6	J. & J.	New York	70-'70
1st Mort. (State loan).....	1,779,000	6	J. & J.	Baltimore.	1885	State Sinking Fund Loan.....	161,600	6	J. & J.	"	70-'70
2d Mortgage (sinking fund).....	1,225,000	6	A. & O.	"	1887	Bond guaranteed by State.....	1,236,000	6	M. & N.	Richmond	75-'80
3d Mortgage (sinking fund).....	500,000	6	J. & J.	"	1877	Consol. Mortgage, reg.....	408,500	6	M. & N.	"	75-'80
4th Mort. exten. (O. & A.) 1880.....	381,700	8	J. & J.	"	1900	Ronoake Valley RR. Bonds.....	127,800	6	F. & A.	"	"
Consolidated Mortgage, gold.....	1,874,000	6	J. & J.	"	1900	<i>Richm. & Petersburg</i> (Oct. 1, '69):	18,500	6	J. & J.	New York	1872
<i>Northern N. H.</i> (Apr. 1, '70):	115,000	6	A. & O.	Boston.	1874	1st Mort. convertible.....	130,500	6	J. & J.	N. Y. & B.	1872
Company Bonds of 1884.....	400,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1877	2d Mort. coupon and reg.....	175,000	8	M. & S.	Philadel.	1879
<i>Norwich & Worcester</i> (Dec. 1, '69):	400,000	7	J. & J.	Boston.	1877	3d Mort. of 1883, coupon & reg.....	9,000,000	7	F. & A.	N. Y. or Lon.	1919
1st Mort. (Mass. loan) s'k'g fund.....	124,500	6	J. & J.	"	1877	<i>Rocky M. & L. & Pac.</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	1,500,000	7	"	New York	"
Construction Bonds.....	500,000	8	J. & J.	"	1879	1st Mortgage.....	732,500	7	M. & S.	New York	1890
<i>Ogdensburg & L. Cham.</i> (April, '70):	2,050,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1872	Sink F'd Mort. (Wat. & B. '55)	405,500	7	J. & D.	"	70-'71
Equipment Bonds (tax free).....	850,000	7	J. & J.	"	1872	Guaran. (Pots. & Water'n) '58.....	591,000	7	J. & D.	"	1891
<i>Ohio & Mississippi</i> (April, '70):	537,000	7	J. & J.	"	1874	Sink. Fund Mort. (general) '61.....	591,000	7	J. & D.	"	1891
1st Mortgage (E. Div.).....	221,500	7	A. & O.	"	1882	<i>Railroad & Burlington</i> (Jan. 1, '69):	1,000,000	7	F. & A.	Boston.	1880
Income Mortgage (W. Div.).....	2,788,000	7	J. & J.	London.	1898	1st Mort. (conv. into Rut. pref. st'k).....	400,000	10	J. & J.	"	1880
Consol. Mort. ster. (for \$5,800,000).....	106,000	6	J. & J.	"	1888	2d Mort. (conv. into Rut. com. st'k).....	829,000	10	F. & A.	"	1880
<i>Oil Creek & Allegh. R.</i> (Feb., '70):	8,170,000	7	"	Philadel.	18..	<i>Sacramento Valley</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	1,400,000	10	J. & J.	New York	1875
1st Mortgage.....	1,388,000	7	F. & A.	Boston.	1877	1st Mortgage (gold).....	500,000	10	F. & A.	Sacram'to	1881
Company Bonds.....	1,000,000	6	M. & S.	"	1876	<i>St. Joseph & C. Bluffs</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	1,500,000	8	F. & A.	Boston.	1880
<i>Orange, Alex. & Montg.</i> (Oct. 1, '69):	400,000	6	M. & N.	New York	1873	1st Mort. (32 m. in Mo.).....	1,400,000	10	M. & S.	"	1880
1st Mort. (O. & A. RR.) 1889.....	1,130,500	8	J. & J.	Richmond	1878	2d Mort. (32 m. in Iowa).....	1,500,000	10	M. & S.	"	1880
2d Mort. exten. (O. & A.) 1888.....	575,500	8	M. & N.	"	1880	<i>St. Joseph & Denver City</i>	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1894
4th Mort. exten. (O. & A.) 1880.....	708,000	8	M. & S.	Alexand'ra	1882	1st Mortgage (gold) tax free.....	1,100,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1894
<i>Osage Valley</i> (Jan. 1, '70):	249,962	7	J. & J.	New York	92-'98	1st Mort. (series A) sink. fund.....	1,100,000	7	A. & O.	"	1894
1st Mortgage.....	200,000	10	J. & J.	New York	1888	2d Mort. (series B) sink. fund.....	1,				

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RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

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Companies, and Character of Securities Issued.	Amount outstanding	INTEREST.				Principal payable.
		Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.		
Railroads:						
Atlantic & Charleston:	500 30	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	217,000	7	....	New York	1880	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	78,000	7	....	New York	1870	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	320,000	8	J. & J.	New York	1889	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	79,330	....	....	New York	....
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	52,000	....	....	Selma	....
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	665,000	....	....	New York	....
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	838,500	7	J. & J.	New York	1872	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	241,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	3,000,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1887	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	700,000	7	F. & A.	Philadel.	1872	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	284,000	....	....	....	....
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	854,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1886	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	1,628,320	6	J. & J.	New York	1898	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	300,000	6	J. & D.	Augusta.	1874	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	250,000	6	J. & D.	New York	1876	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	2,012,944	5	J. & J.	London.	71-58	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	262,500	5	J. & J.	Charleston.	71-58	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	247,475	5	A. & O.	New York	71-58	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	377,010	5	J. & J.	New York	71-58	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	388,500	5	J. & J.	New York	71-58	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	41,000	6	J. & J.	New York	71-58	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	30,000	7	M. & S.	New York	1871	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	415,000	....	....	New York	....
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	1,500,000	7	F. & A.	New York	1899	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	....	8	....	New York	....
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	150,000	6	A. & O.	Boston.	1880	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	750,000	7	M. & S.	Brooklyn.	1887	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	258,000	8	J. & J.	New York	84-90	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	574,400	6	J. & J.	Petersb'g.	84-90	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	497,500	6	J. & J.	New York	84-90	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	800,000	6	J. & J.	New York	84-90	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	81,700	6	J. & J.	Petersb'g.	71-58	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	52,400	6	J. & J.	New York	71-58	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	20,000 p.m.	8	J. & J.	New York	1888	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	....	6	J. & J.	Boston.	1898	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	399,000	7	Var.	Macon.	71-58	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	300,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1886	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	200,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1874	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	350,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	70-75	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	528,000	6	J. & J.	Boston.	1875	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	500,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1880	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	250,000	6	....	New York	....
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	200,000	6	....	New York	....
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	1,707,050	7	A. & O.	New York	1879	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	548,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1879	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	1,800,000	7	F. & A.	New York	1896	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	1,600,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1894	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	1,200,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1886	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	406	8	J. & J.	New York	1880	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	900,000	7	F. & A.	New York	1890	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	2,500,000	7	F. & A.	New York	1871	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	1,771,000	7	F. & A.	New York	1888	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	500,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1890	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	500,000	7	F. & A.	New York	1882	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	1,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1878	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	1,500,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1871	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	2,300,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1868	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	600,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1883	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	2,700,000	7	Q. & J.	New York	1907	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	300,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1887	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	300,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1885	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	650,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1875	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	427,000	7	M. & S.	New York	1882	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	500,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1873	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	360,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1873	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	27,237,000	6	J. & J.	N.Y. & Bos.	95-99	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	27,236,512	6	J. & J.	N.Y. & Bos.	95-99	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	9,556,000	7	A. & O.	N.Y. & Bos.	87-99	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	10,000,000	10	M. & S.	N.Y. & Bos.	72-74	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	1,600,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1895	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	1,600,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1895	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	2,240,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1895	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	4,068,000	6	J. & D.	New York	1896	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	6,303,000	6	J. & J.	New York	95-97	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	800,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1896	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	378,000	7	M. & S.	New York	71-76	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	4,275,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1916	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	4,221,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1899	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	178,000	7	J. & J.	Utica.	1878	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	3,000,000	7	J. & D.	Boston.	1886	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	1,500,000	7	J. & D.	Boston.	1891	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	1,000,000	8	M. & N.	New York	76-77	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	1,000,000	8	M. & N.	New York	1889	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	515,700	6	J. & J.	Boston.	1888	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	174,500	6	J. & J.	Boston.	1879	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	886,000	7	A. & O.	New York	1880	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	114,000	6	A. & O.	New York	1889	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	295,200	7	A. & O.	New York	1889	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	494,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1872	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	990,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1884	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	775,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1900	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	115,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1882	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	778,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1900	
Atlantic & Norfolk (Jan. 1, '89):	112,414	8	J. & J.	New York	71-80	
Canal:						
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	2,069,400	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1886	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	2,000,000	6	Q. & J.	Baltimore.	1870	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	4,375,000	5	Q. & J.	London.	1890	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	1,699,500	6	J. & J.	Baltimore.	1885	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	800,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1878	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	1,500,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1877	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	3,500,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1884	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	743,654	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1865	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	161,960	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1873	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	54,800	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1873	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	5,856,099	6	Q. & J.	London.	1884	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	2,000,000	6	Q. & J.	London.	1897	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	5,000,000	6	J. & D.	London.	1897	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	1,496,879	6	J. & D.	London.	1877	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	732,250	6	A. & O.	Jersey City	1876	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	239,425	6	A. & O.	Jersey City	1886	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	1,961,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1887	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	1,751,213	6	M. & S.	Philadel.	1872	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	4,016,870	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1882	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	388,500	6	M. & N.	Philadel.	1870	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	1,000,000	6	J. & J.	London.	1888	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	1,250,000	6	J. & J.	Baltimore.	1878	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	325,000	6	J. & J.	Baltimore.	1894	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	3,000,000	6	M. & N.	Philadel.	1883	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	296,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1878	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	298,500	6	M. & N.	Philadel.	1888	
Chesapeake & Delaware (June 1, '89):	600,000	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1873	
Miscellaneous:						
Amer. Dock & Imp. Co. (Jan. 1, '89):	2,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1886	
Amer. Dock & Imp. Co. (Jan. 1, '89):	27,000	7	J. & A.	New York	1879	
Amer. Dock & Imp. Co. (Jan. 1, '89):	592,500	7	J. & A.	New York	1881	
Amer. Dock & Imp. Co. (Jan. 1, '89):	800,000	7	J. & D.	New York	1873	
Amer. Dock & Imp. Co. (Jan. 1, '89):	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1879	
Amer. Dock & Imp. Co. (Jan. 1, '89):	800,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1881	
Amer. Dock & Imp. Co. (Jan. 1, '89):	800,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1881	

Prices are given on the quotation page at the end of Bankers' Gazette.

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The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, December 23.

Since Wednesday there has been a marked revival of demand for merchandise, attended with no inconsiderable improvement in the prices of many leading staples. This turn of affairs, coming just before the holidays at a time when business is usually half suspended, is regarded as having much significance; promising a considerable period of commercial and manufacturing prosperity. This is believed to be due to the reduction which has been effected in the cost of labor and raw material with us, together with the destruction of material and productive force already secured by the war in Europe—causing an increased demand upon our agricultural products and reducing the competition from her manufacturing resources.

Cotton has advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ c. on the improvement in Liverpool and a reduction in receipts at the ports, but closes quiet at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for middling upland. Breadstuffs have shown an upward tendency in the past three days; stocks being somewhat reduced, and foreign advices more favorable—Shipping extra State flour \$5 90 a \$6 15; new spring wheat, \$1 39 a \$1 42; prime new Western mixed corn, 75c. Groceries have not shared in the improved business, because a new and reduced tariff goes into effect on the 1st of January.

Kentucky Leaf Tobacco has been active, and low grades show some advance; the weather at the West has been intensely cold, which has interfered with the packing of the new crop; there is consequently a scarcity of supplies available for immediate use; hence the advance; the sales for the week foot up 1,150 hds. of which 700 hds. for export, mainly to the south of Europe, and 450 hds. to the jobbers and cutters; prices are $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ c. higher; ranging from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c. for low lugs to medium leaf, with some fine at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Seed Leaf Tobacco has remained very quiet; the only sales being 100 cases Ohio on private terms; and 150 cases wrappers 35@65c. Spanish Tobacco is very quiet, and the sales have only been about 300 bales at 85@91 10. Manufactured Tobacco is in better demand. Provisions have also shown improvement, mainly in hog products. New mess Pork sold early in the week largely at \$18 88@19 00 for future delivery, but later transactions were at \$19 75, and the close is unsettled with \$20 asked; recent sales of prime mess were at \$20 50. Lard has also done better; prime new steam closing to-day 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on the spot, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for future delivery. Some large contracts for Bacon have been effected, but the close is quiet at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for short rib. The number of hogs slaughtered thus far this season at the West, is smaller than in the two preceding, but the season this year began later than usual, and hogs are much heavier; the low prices which have been reached have, however, greatly stimulated the demand, both for shipment and home consumption. Some 3,000 tierces Beef were taken for export early in the week, but the close is quiet. Butter has been doing a little better, but cheese is dull.

Hides are scarce and firm; dry South American, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. gold. Leather and Skins quiet but firm. Tallow has improved, selling at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8 $\frac{3}{4}$. Whiskey has advanced, closing active at 95c. Hops and Hay show no essential change. Metals are without movement of importance. Fruits and Fish are so quiet as to afford little basis for quotations. Clover Seed has advanced to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and Timothy Seed is firmer. East India Goods have had a fair sale, but Calcutta Lin seed leads the market; the latest transactions embracing 20,000 bags to arrive in February and March, at \$2 15, gold, 60 days.

Naval Stores are higher, but Petroleum and Oils rule quiet. Wool has had a moderate sale, and medium grades are very firm.

Freights have been irregular; the room for cotton to Great Britain has been taken up a fortnight ahead, at $\frac{1}{2}$ a 9-16d by steam, and 5-16@3 8d by sail; there is but little room available for freights, and the closing rates for Wheat are 7d. by sail and 8d. by steam. Considerable shipments of Breadstuffs have been made to London and Antwerp. Petroleum charters have shown little change.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles of commerce from the port of New York since January 1, 1870, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the total export of the same articles for the last week and also January 1.

EXPORTS SINCE JANUARY 1 TO										Total since same									
ARTICLES.										time									
Great Britain, France, & Belg.										Others.									
Holland										Alloth.									
Germany, many.										Porte.									
Spain, 1870.										1869.									
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Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since Jan. 1, 1870, and for the corresponding period in 1869:

(The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.)

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time 1869.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time 1869.
China, glass and	153	14,248	14,884	Metals, &c—	124	5,062	4,430
Barthenware	298	48,512	60,100	Cutlery	66	7,149	5,012
China	10,039	372,798	481,730	Hardware	6,394	871,170	835,298
China, glassware	372	22,958	18,771	Lead, pligs.	11,239	535,365	500,533
China, glass plate	238	9,718	8,948	Spelter	278,434	5,140,238	10,786,651
China, glass	95	5,305	5,560	Steel	5,125	142,768	168,472
China, glass, boxes	1,720	106,413	129,013	Tin, boxes	20,659	922,515	1,411,561
China, glass, bales	30	27,100	17,730	Tin slabs, lbs.	76,584	6,611,201	4,263,386
China, glass, bales	38,168	926,223	997,853	Rags	1,681	108,076	102,128
China, glass, bales	951	8,942	2,792	Sugar, hhds, ctns	2,319	397,239	370,629
China, glass, bales	294	10,556	21,174	Sugars, boxes &	3,285	696,170	911,192
China, glass, bales	606	21,947	19,047	Wine, &c.	3,285	696,170	911,192
China, glass, bales	400	22,735	19,735	Wine, &c.	2,924	53,635	51,392
China, glass, bales	103	7,589	6,328	Wine, &c.	10	1,915	2,245
China, glass, bales	57	3,360	1,991	Wine, &c.	2,122	126,923	121,482
China, glass, bales	26,156	453	47,164	Wine, &c.	5,071	264,789	181,636
China, glass, bales	51	4,840	3,822	Wine, &c.	444	26,227	50,387
China, glass, bales	56	6,892	5,885	Wine, &c.			
China, glass, bales	170	371	281	Wine, &c.			
China, glass, bales	52	3,461	47,156	Wine, &c.			
China, glass, bales	303	1,729	508	Wine, &c.			
China, glass, bales	5,250	103,512	86,278	Wine, &c.			
China, glass, bales	1,014	54,285	45,006	Wine, &c.			
China, glass, bales	517	35,352	38,467	Wine, &c.			
China, glass, bales	310	5,588	2,106	Wine, &c.			
China, glass, bales	107	5,783	6,040	Wine, &c.			
China, glass, bales	107	15,828	5,874	Wine, &c.			
China, glass, bales	52	8,160	9,283	Wine, &c.			
China, glass, bales	1,580	107,777	118,481	Wine, &c.			
China, glass, bales	54	1,622	1,575	Wine, &c.			
China, glass, bales	5,417	36,723	18,185	Wine, &c.			
China, glass, bales	657	33,931	40,517	Wine, &c.			
China, glass, bales	2	6,337	3,388	Wine, &c.			
China, glass, bales	157	4,455	2,667	Wine, &c.			
China, glass, bales	61	1,302	1,303	Wine, &c.			
China, glass, bales	64,866	709,411	690,802	Wine, &c.			
China, glass, bales	192,708	138,709	168,643	Wine, &c.			

Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week and since Jan. 1.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1 and for the same time in 1869, have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '69.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '69.
Wheat, pkgs.	65	7,488	9,068	Oil cake, pkgs.	251	108,672	109,042
Wheat, bbls.	79,027	4,087,735	3,437,114	Oil, lard	50	4,821	6,105
Wheat, bbls.	63,423	2,125,727	2,136,078	Peanuts, bags	6,056	80,022	79,813
Wheat, bbls.	25,453	3,966,196	1,645,979	Provisions—			
Wheat, bbls.	180,518	9,265,531	8,700,371	Butter, pkgs.	11,985	521,588	635,195
Wheat, bbls.	1,847	559,169	857,303	Cheese	17,108	1,532,200	1,329,249
Wheat, bbls.	2,737	5,010,978	2,970,938	Cutmeats	5,693	93,388	80,583
Wheat, bbls.	7,775	551,960	50,338	Eggs	3,723	289,589	300,655
Wheat, bbls.	5,828	1,107,167	1,169,000	Meats	6,115	116,362	112,132
Wheat, bbls.	1,191	202,227	112,435	Beef, pkgs.	10,417	128,843	79,923
Wheat, bbls.	3,992	196,427	199,537	Lard, pkgs.	5,972	84,372	77,471
Wheat, bbls.	39,920	853,447	659,737	Lard, pkgs.	183	21,383	15,631
Wheat, bbls.	11,932	301,468	377,785	Rice, pkgs.	1,469	2,945	21,244
Wheat, bbls.	1,558	63,191	126,725	Starch	5,188	1,924,614	269,423
Wheat, bbls.	34,332	2,457,219	2,725,690	Stearine	1,779	11,094	9,738
Wheat, bbls.	5,382	32,012	34,735	Sugar, hhds, &c.	91	1,569	1,253
Wheat, bbls.	6,661	14,079	17,785	Tallow, pkgs.	7,185	17,710	15,135
Wheat, bbls.	2,102	69,235	61,857	Tobacco, pkgs.	2,432	276,402	111,509
Wheat, bbls.	5,026	494,153	520,332	Tobacco, hhds.	446	69,311	76,120
Wheat, bbls.	30	46,973	7,630	Whiskey, bbls.	1,091	17,937	18,336
Wheat, bbls.	2,942	7,630	7,630	Wool, bales	895	120,251	115,535
Wheat, bbls.				Dressed hogs No.	718	66,978	71,420

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Dec. 23, 1870.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening December 23. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 130,210 bales against 137,717 bales last week, 152,321 bales the previous week, and 140,674 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 1,501,194 bales against 1,236,491 bales for the same period of 1869, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 264,703 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1869 are as follows:

	RECEIPTS	RECEIPTS	RECEIPTS	RECEIPTS	RECEIPTS	RECEIPTS	RECEIPTS
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1869.
New Orleans	41,996	57,836	41,996	57,836	41,996	57,836	57,836
Mobile	12,067	11,550	12,067	11,550	12,067	11,550	11,550
Charleston	26,230	22,828	26,230	22,828	26,230	22,828	22,828
Savannah	7,355	8,781	7,355	8,781	7,355	8,781	8,781
Other ports	10,089	7,947	10,089	7,947	10,089	7,947	7,947
Total	98,737	107,952	98,737	107,952	98,737	107,952	107,952

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 10,039 bales, of which 71,896 were to Great Britain, and 17,525 to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 499,175 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night.

	Exports to—	Total this week.	Same w'k 1869.	Stock.	1870.	1869.
	G. Brit	Cont'n't				
New Orleans	19,033	11,909	30,974	81,844	173,429	119,922
Mobile	10,034	10,034	12,915	61,771	56,081	56,081
Charleston	5,408	400	5,808	1,767	34,467	24,022
Savannah	4,881	20,224	6,315	78,072	38,990	38,990
Other ports	4,518	4,518	4,999	48,498	40,872	40,872
Total	16,603	335	16,938	10,318	79,500	36,399
Stock	700	700	700	700	28,500	22,170
Total	71,886	17,525	89,511	70,158	499,175	353,566
Total since Sept. 1.	709,220	118,578	827,798	626,004		

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 19,353 bales, while the stocks to-night are 140,800 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Northern Ports.	Stock.
	1870.	1869.	Great Britain	France	Other Foreign	Total.		
New Orleans	412,861	363,478	186,570	1,494	49,799	237,863	66,298	168,218
Mobile	151,591	138,411	32,891		9,843	62,735	7,784	60,951
Charleston	173,727	119,774	20,408		4,222	54,830	92,144	29,938
Savannah	337,754	235,985	120,755		16,325	136,980	123,139	75,573
Texas	63,569	76,885	15,084			15,244	11,416	41,599
New York	47,722	29,372	206,620		14,081	220,651		67,008
Florida	2,500	8,150						1,256
North Carolina	41,680	30,534						111,137
Virginia	120,520	94,664			6,284	10,287		19,000
Other ports	19,080	15,237	5,068					
Total this year	1,370,984	1,112,460	637,334	1,494	99,554	738,382	457,362	467,229
Total last year			361,249	108,212	100,023	569,544	361,568	336,396

The past week there has been a much better feeling in the cotton market, and prices have improved somewhat, middling uplands closing to-night at 15½c. against 15c. last Friday. This upward turn in tone and prices is due in great part to a small falling off in the daily receipts at a time when Liverpool showed an improving tendency, and has been assisted by a general belief among buyers that at current rates there is in any event very little margin for loss. We think, too, there has been a disposition among the trade this week to lower estimates of the crop, in view of the unfavorable weather of the past few weeks, and to accept larger ideas of the consumption. Altogether the feeling has been better, and so closes to-night, though the advance of ½c. over yesterday's prices, which was obtained this morning, was lost before the close. For forward delivery cotton the market has in great part followed the market for spot cotton, but the improvement on the week is greater, or about ½c., the closing rates being for December 15½; January, 15 5/8; February, 15½; March, 15½; April, 15½. The total sales of this description for the week (including 5,600 bales free on board, but not including bales "Exchanged") have been 63,900 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 30,791 bales, including 5,238 bales to arrive, of which 5,411 bales were taken by spinners, 1,651 bales on speculation, 20,786 bales for export, and 2,943 bales in transit. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½c.	13½c.	13½c.	13½c.
Good Ordinary	13½c.	14½c.	14½c.	14½c.
Low Middling	14½c.	15½c.	15½c.	15½c.
Middling	15½c.	16½c.	16½c.	16½c.
Good Middling	16½c.	17½c.	17½c.	17½c.

Below we give the total sales of cotton and price at this market each day of the past week:

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling g.
Saturday	2,841	12½c.	14½c.	14½c.	15½c.
Sunday	7,847	12½c.	14½c.	14½c.	15½c.
Tuesday	5,524	12½c.	14½c.	14½c.	15½c.
Wednesday	5,925	12½c.	14½c.	14½c.	15½c.
Thursday	6,730	12½c.	14½c.	14½c.	15½c.
Friday	4,104	12½c.	14½c.	14½c.	15½c.

For forward delivery the sales (including 5,600 free on board,) have reached during the week 63,900 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.
For December.	200	15 1/16	600	15 1/16	200	15 1/16
For January.	4,300	15 1/16	2,000	15 1/16	2,000	15 1/16
For February.	2,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For March.	500	15 1/16	500	15 1/16	500	15 1/16
For April.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For May.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For June.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For July.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For August.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For September.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For October.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For November.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For December.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For January.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For February.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For March.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For April.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For May.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For June.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For July.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For August.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For September.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For October.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For November.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16
For December.	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16	1,000	15 1/16

The sales during the week of free on board have reached 5,600 bales. The particulars of these sales are as below:

	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	
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has been the extreme cold which has accompanied and followed this storm. Our correspondent at Montgomery states that it has been intensely cold, and at Macon that the weather has been very cold, with snow and sleet; in fact, pretty much the same story is told at the other points. From Galveston our telegram states that there has been a very severe storm there during the week. The thermometer at Charleston has averaged 47, at Mobile 46, at Macon and Columbus 45, at Selma 42, and Memphis 34.

RECEIPTS AND CROP.—There appears to be a very general falling off in the receipts this week, so that the total is only 16,179 bales in excess of the corresponding week of last year against an excess of 45,646 bales the previous week. This decreased movement seems to have led to a revision of and a shrinkage in crop estimates. We have seen within a day or two a statement prepared by one who claimed to have obtained the views of each prominent member of the trade by personal application, and according to this statement it would appear that four-fifths of the trade now estimate the crop at 3,750,000 bales, one-tenth above that figure, some reaching as high as 4,000,000 bales, and one-tenth at about 3,600,000 bales, while the Agricultural Department has now pushed its guess up to 3,800,000 bales. For ourselves, we cannot as yet see any reason for adopting any of these estimates, or in fact changing what we have heretofore said—our information still indicating a total somewhat less than the smallest of the above totals.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The market for cloth has continued very quiet, sales being only in jobbing lots to meet the immediate wants of the trade. The transactions which have taken place have been on a basis of 24c. per yard—any considerable lot could, however, be bought very much below this figure. Bags are in more demand from consumers, and prices are very firmly held; the market is not active, the only sale of a lot is 150 bales here at 18½c. currency, cash; we quote same 11½c. gold, in bond, to arrive, and 11½c. on spot. Hemp is dull and tending downward, the only sale we hear of was in the early part of the week, 400 bales Manila, on private terms—the nominal asking price is 12½c. gold, for Manila, and 11½c. for Sisal. Jute is dull and nominally as before quoted. Jute Butts have met with a fair demand and remain steady in price; 1,000 bales sold to arrive by the "King's Bridge," at 3½c. gold.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipments for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1869:

	Week ending Dec. 23, 1870.			Week ending Dec. 23, 1869.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	8,571	5,707	19,601	7,364	4,732	19,942
Columbus.....	3,619	2,019	12,274	3,983	2,440	14,807
Macon.....	4,080	2,596	12,452	3,519	2,527	18,207
Montgomery.....	4,296	3,809	12,288	2,120	1,616	16,970
Selma.....	3,500	2,744	11,361	1,967	911	9,110
Memphis.....	20,811	23,312	36,538	12,825	7,733	19,880
Nashville.....	3,950	3,530	5,029	2,286	1,752	2,803

48,327 43,717 109,543 34,064 21,701 101,219

These totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 5,107 bales (being now 8,324 bales more than for the same period of last year), while the aggregate receipts are 14,763 bales more, and the shipments 23,016 bales more than for the corresponding period of 1869.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons. On account of the continued irregularity in the dispatches by cable, we are compelled to go to press without our figures for stock at and afloat for Liverpool this week, and we therefore give the figures of last week:

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool.....	bales. 385,000	370,000
Stock in London.....	59,300	105,600
Stock in Glasgow.....	900	250
Stock in Havre.....	54,410	65,040
Stock in Marseilles.....	7,800	2,900
Stock in Bremen.....	3,890	2,150
Stock rest of Continent.....	20,000	10,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	314,000	154,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil).....	53,916	.....
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	119,000	157,000
Stock in United States ports.....	499,175	358,366
Stock in inland towns.....	109,543	101,219

Total..... 1,573,018 1,380,441

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to night of 192,577 bales compared with the same date of 1869.

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since September 1, 1869:

RECEIPTS FROM—	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	3,015	60,970	.....	3,108	228	2,901	.....	86
Texas.....	151	11,941	.....	.....	194	7,808	639	9,349
Savannah.....	6,367	100,320	636	14,381	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile.....	.....	503	.....	1,983	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	4,348	83,933	.....	475	797	3,398	269	7,061
North Carolina.....	1,813	80,170	.....	90	.....	2,375	62	2,186
Virginia.....	10,011	74,597	1,137	16,604	40	40	2,818	22,913
North'm Ports.....	310	9,405	8,073	82,622	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c.....	3,277	55,099	253	7,014	811	4,835	533	9,363
Foreign.....	.....	11	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year.....	34,912	431,352	6,162	77,861	2,070	20,917	4,371	50,858
Total last year.....	23,845	299,352	8,047	57,702	1,706	16,591	3,073	40,015

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 32,532 bales, against 23,890 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1870; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1870

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	Nov. 29.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 13.	Dec. 17.		
Liverpool.....	15,531	17,650	22,717	27,899	801,083	118,779
Other British Ports.....	719	2,198	.....	.....	5,538	831
Total to Gt. Britain.....	16,250	19,848	22,717	27,899	806,621	119,610
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,083
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,086
Bremen and Hanover.....	1,000	762	1,015	1,160	4,433	12,089
Hamburg.....	80	503	.....	2,675	4,306	9,777
Other ports.....	.....	.....	158	158	3,085	495
Total to N. Europe.....	1,080	1,265	1,173	3,933	11,814	22,361
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900	2,215	.....
All others.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1,733
Total Spain, etc.....	.....	2	.....	1,900	2,217	1,733
Grand Total.....	17,330	21,115	23,890	32,532	920,651	142,226

* We have made a change in the day with which we close the week in the above table so as to make it correspond with the New York exports in our telegraphic figures. This will account for the apparent discrepancy in our totals.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 103,183 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in the CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests up to last Saturday night. Below we give a list of the vessels in which these shipments from all ports, both North and South, have been made:

	Total bales.
NEW YORK.—To Liverpool, per steamers City of Baltimore, 861.....	861
Abyssinia, 1,930.....	1,930
Minneapolis, 3,806.....	3,806
Aleppo, 1,104.....	1,104
Holland, 4,615.....	4,615
City of Paris, 1,355.....	1,355
Italy, 2,733.....	2,733
Columbia, 1,323.....	1,323
India, 2,901.....	2,901
Wyong, 3,267.....	3,267
Agamemnon, 2,650.....	2,650
ships Orissa, 1,329.....	1,329
British Viceroy, 300.....	300
Adorna, 1,644.....	1,644
To Bremen—Per steamer Weser, 1,100.....	1,100
To Hamburg—Per steamer Silesia, 788.....	788
per ship Harriet, 1,387.....	1,387
To Rotterdam—Per ship Ada, 153.....	153
To Salerno—Per ship Nuovo Mondo, 1,300.....	1,300
NEW ORLEANS.—To Liverpool, per ships Mozart, 2,424.....	2,424
Kalos, 2,631.....	2,631
Ivanho, 3,333.....	3,333
Marcia Greenleaf, 3,741 and 3 bags Sea Island.....	3,741
per bark Agamemnon, 2,151.....	2,151
To Bremen—Per steamer New York, 2,033.....	2,033
per ship Mont Blanc, 1,960.....	1,960
per bark Raleigh, 1,046.....	1,046
To Hamburg—Per bark Lincoln, 1,830.....	1,830
To Amsterdam—Per ship Fille de L. Air, 1,153.....	1,153
To Barcelona—Per brigs Charita, 470.....	470
Trinidad, 300.....	300
Ros, 435.....	435
MOBILE.—To Liverpool, per ships Resolute, 3,373.....	3,373
Tonsawana, 3,900.....	3,900
TO GENOA.—Per schooner Geo. E. Thresher, 1,350.....	1,350
CHARLESTON.—To Liverpool, per barks Rosetta McNeil, 1,336 Up.....	1,336
Aelaide Morris, 2,191 Up and 6 Sea Island.....	2,191
and 46 Sea Island.....	46
per ship Hope, 2,345 Up and.....	2,345
To Barcelona—Per brigs Monarca, 505 Up and.....	505
Paula, 504 Up and.....	504
SAVANNAH.—To Liverpool, per ships Tuscarora, 4,111.....	4,111
Annie Camp, 3,384.....	3,384
Jamestown, 5,431.....	5,431
per steamer Acadia, 1,750.....	1,750
per bark Odulla, 1,108.....	1,108
all Up and.....	.....
To Cork (for orders)—Per ship Lillian, 2,170.....	2,170
To Amsterdam—Per bark An. le Torney, 3,231.....	3,231
TEXAS.—To Liverpool—Per brig J. L. Pye, 1,046.....	1,046
BALTIMORE.—To Liverpool, per bark Moonbeam, 613.....	613
To Bremen—Per steamer Baltimore, 1,583.....	1,583
BOSTON.—To Liverpool, per steamer Tripoli, 150.....	150
Total.....	103,183

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

	Liverpool.	Cork.	Bremen.	burg.	dam.	lons.	Genra.	Total.
New York.....	27,399	.....	1,100	2,675	.....	.....	.....	32,514
New Orleans.....	15,333	.....	5,039	1,820	1,153	1,235	.....	24,580
Mobile.....	11,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,950	13,529
Charleston.....	8,301	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,301
Savannah.....	18,413	2,170	.....	.....	2,231	1,009	.....	23,823
Texas.....	1,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,046
Baltimore.....	613	.....	1,583	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,196
Boston.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Total.....	83,883	2,170	7,722	4,495	3,384	2,234	1,950	103,948

Included in the above totals are 158 bales from New York to Rotterdam, and 1,700 bales to Solerno.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—11:30 A. M.—The market opened buoyant, with sales of the day estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week, ending Dec. 16, were 6,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were taken for export and 3,000 bales were American. The stock in port was 335,500 bales, of which 48,000 bales were American.

	Nov. 23.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.
Total sales.....	92,000	72,000	11,000	6,000
Sales for export.....	18,000	14,000	15,000	11,000
Sales on speculation.....	12,000	5,000	4,000	4,000
Total stock.....	87,000	394,000	371,000	355,000
Stock of American.....	85,000	62,000	62,000	48,000
Total afloat.....	317,000	350,000	375,000	.....
American afloat.....	228,000	242,000	276,000	.....

The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
Price Middling Uplands.....	8½c	8½c	8½c	8½c	8½c
" " Up to arrive.....	8½c	8½c	8½c	8½c	8½c

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—Inference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Dec. 10, states:

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—The following are the prices of American Cotton;

Description.	Ord. & Mid.		Fair & fair.		G'd & fair.		Same date 1869.	
	12	15	17	20	25	30	Mid.	Good.
On island.....	13	8	9	-10	-11	-12	12	15
Spain.....	Ord.	G. Ord.	L. Mid.	Mid.	G'd	Mid.	Mid.	F.
Gal.....	7½	8½	8½	8	8	9-16	8½	11½
Male.....	7½	8½	8½	8	8	9	9	11½
N.O. & Texas.....	7½	8½	8½	8	8	9	9½	12

The following statement shows the prices of middling discriptions of cotton at this date, compared with the four previous years :

1867. 1868. 1869. 1870.					1867. 1868. 1869. 1870.				
Mid. Sea Isl'd	19d.	23d.	21d.	15d.	Mid. Pernamb	7½ d.	10½ d.	11½ d.	8½
Upland.	7%	10%	11½	8 9-16	Egyptian.	6	10	10	7
Mobile..	7%	10%	11½	8%	Broach...	5½	7½	7½	5½
Orleans.	7%	11	12	8%	Dhollerah	5½	7½	7½	5½

Since the commencement of the year the transactions on speculation and for export have been :

	Taken on spec. to this date			Actual export from Liverpool, Hull and other ports to this date		Actual export from U. K. & I.
	1870, bales.	1869, ba'ls.	1868, bales.	1870, bales.	1869, bales.	1869 bales.
American.....	164,550	173,710	252,960	128,571	128,577	134,300
Brazilian.....	16,810	87,580	62,100	44,272	59,012	61,600
Egyptian, &c.....	7,050	20,700	40,800	7,238	10,878	11,050
Free Indian.....	2,740	2,490	5,880	5,569	8,325	11,540
Not Indian.....	140,010	382,580	236,970	274,159	310,891	574,160
Total.....	331,160	616,930	598,730	459,649	517,281	791,850

The following statement shows the sales and imports of cotton for the week and year, and also the stocks on hand on Thursday evening

Net:	SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.						
	Sales this week.			Total	Same period		Average
	Trade.	port.	Ex-Specula-	Total.	this year.	weekly sales.	1899.
American sales.	23,980	2,800	670	27,450	1,581,130	1,189,390	28,010 17,250
Brazilian.....	6,130	690	—	6,810	394,110	518,390	6,840 8,480
Egyptian.....	5,610	370	60	6,040	177,830	217,110	3,560 4,080
West Indian.....	1,880	80	—	1,960	79,990	62,530	1,350 1,350
East Indian.....	14,210	11,860	2,740	28,810	1,081,510	1,597,190	12,110 16,660
Total.....	51,860	15,860	3,470	71,070	3,104,670	3,535,070	51,860 46,900

	Imports				Stocks		
	To this week.	To this date 1870.	To this date 1869.	Total.	This day.	Same date 1869.	Dec. 31. 1869.
American.....	36,263	1,479,556	909,961	1,039,118	61,720	71,300	76,900
Brazilian.....	3,769	368,140	463,297	493,251	25,280	21,130	24,376
Egyptian.....	9,547	192,081	196,284	226,540	88,810	18,160	26,560
West Indian...		76,672	82,548	89,027	12,570	3,870	6,191
East Indian...	3,842	855,991	1,115,387	1,141,343	232,920	268,790	273,800
Total.....	43,420	3,004,446	2,767,447	2,995,379	870,750	319,220	387,760

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool, 16.75 per cent is American, against 6.75 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is nearly 63 per cent, against 84 per cent.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The cotton trade has been dull, and prices are lower. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Dec. 8	Bales. 305,059	318,714	159,638
Deliveries	251,156	354,610	224,406
Stock, Dec. 8	157,940	105,596	59,307

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M. December 28, 1870

The markets for flour and grain have had rather an improving tendency during the past few days, although, as the holiday season approached, quietness prevailed.

The receipts of flour have fallen off about one-half, and are now hardly equal to the wants of the market; some reduction in stocks is consequently in progress; and the tendency of prices has lately been upward, though some depression prevailed early in the week. Yesterday several large lines of shipping extra State sold at \$5 90@ \$6 15 for flour from old and new wheat; low grades of Western extra from winter wheat were also salable at \$6 00@\$6 50; the consequence was a decided recovery of tone. To-day, with Liverpool accounts stronger, holders were disposed to advance prices, but there was a quiet market, and no quotable improvement took place.

Wheat opened the week quite depressed, under dull accounts and lower quotations from Liverpool; but holders refused to yield, and business was brought almost to a standstill. Yet a few loads of new spring were sold at \$1.35 to \$1.37. But on Wednesday, the market took a stronger turn; shippers and speculators operated more freely, and holders were able to effect an advance. To-day, with Liverpool quoted at a slight advance, no new spring was offered under \$1.40, and one load was reported sold at that figure. Receipts at the West are small, but the cost of delivery here has been increased by an advance in rail freights. It is estimated that our stock here will on the first of January next be nearly a million bushels less than on the 1st of January, 1870.

Corn has been scarce, with a moderate demand, part for export, and prices have slightly improved. The New England States want much corn in consequence of the injury done their late crops by the drought, and the relative cheapness of corn has greatly increased its use for feeding purposes. The range of prices for new mixed is 75@76c.; and the export has been mainly in white, at 80@81c.

Rye remains dull and drooping. Barley and Barley Malt are almost nominal. Oats have slightly improved, after a sharp decline, but the demand has been fitful, and the close is quiet.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour.....				Wheat, Spring, bush.....	\$1 22½	1 42
Superfine.....	9 bbl.	\$5 90	5 85	Red Winter.....	1 12½	1 42
Extra State.....	6 00	6 90	6 90	Amberdo.....	1 42	1 75
Extra Western, com-				White.....	1 42	1 75
mon to good.....	5 90	6 35	6 35	White California.....	1 75	1 80
Double Extra Western				Corn, Western Mix'd.,	72	83
and St. Louis.....	6 35	8 75	8 75	Yellow, new.....	70	80
Southern super.....	①			White, new.....	80	83
Southern, extra and				Rye.....	95	1 10
California.....	6 10	9 00	9 00	Oats.....	50	60
Kye Flour, super & extra	4 10	5 50	5 50	Barley.....	80	1 10
Corn Meal.....	4 00	4 40	4 40	Malt.....	85	1 10
				Pas, Canada.....	1 00	1 10

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.				EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.			
	1870.		Same		1870.		1869.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	time Jan. 1, 1869.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.	79,027	4,087,785	3,487,114	40,594	1,959,625	29,590	1,478,556	
C. meal, bbls.	3,992	198,427	198,337	5,440	82,591	737	128,063	
Wheat, bush.	61,483	2,405,737	22,796,738	573,334	18,129,777	87,237	18,138,080	
Corn, bush.	235,455	8,966,196	11,645,974	92,367	440,562	10,348	1,051,092	
Eye, bush.	1,847	9,939	9,939		92,281		151,076	
Barley, &c bu	2,737	5,010,948	2,970,938		134		50	
Oats, busa.	180,513	5,565,581	8,700,574	865	29,861	555	53,830	

The following tables, prepared for the CHRONICLE by Mr. E. H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, show the grain in sight and the movement of breadstuffs to the latest mail dates:

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 17, 1870.						
	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
At	bbls.	bbls.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
	(196 lbs.)	(60 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)	(32 lbs.)	(48 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)
Chicago.....	32,592	282,190	201,850	77,769	29,880	8,518
Milwaukee.....	15,778	233,749	5,800	3,076	8,800	3,691
Toledo.....	32,573	37,000	55,563	17,500	400	....
Detroit.....	1,900	21,154	18,927	38,084	....	....
Cleveland.....	5,872	11,200	7,000	12,350	2,800	....

Totals	104,686	564,608	968,869	123,759	40,090	12,309
Previous week	111,545	774,736	861,409	158,669	57,868	13,844
Correspond'g week, '69	86,760	479,631	92,196	65,143	21,972	7,181
" '68	87,643	452,097	893,483	254,833	39,669	33,885
" '67	50,500	138,635	308,912	102,735	37,641	15,004
" '66	42,350	104,456	90,850	50,349	15,308	8,980

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 18				
inclusive, for four years:				
	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour, bbls.....	3,960,400	5,011,532	4,761,580	3,675,138
Wheat, bush.....	44,408,113	45,171,620	31,400,390	29,256,297
Corn, bush.....	24,387,062	30,393,799	30,393,993	31,338,515
Oats, bush.....	20,583,848	18,259,070	19,247,075	14,814,594
Barley, bush.....	4,674,426	2,262,472	2,645,929	2,941,043
Rye, bush.....	1,814,788	1,368,117	1,729,519	1,088,366
Total grain, bush.....	95,246,227	91,908,079	86,413,936	79,548,776

And from August 1st, to and including Dec. 18, for four years:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flourbbls.	2,097,775	2,169,888	2,432,964	2,355,011
Wheatbushels.	34,692,373	36,504,060	28,018,416	29,940,363
Oatsdo.	10,693,773	12,330,773	11,746,917	12,915,079
Ryedo.	1,199,083	7,199,800	13,875,857	10,701,194
Barleydo.	3,817,902	1,860,218	2,382,106	1,402,711
Ryedo.	894,446	813,094	1,502,756	1,134,871
Total grain, bushels.	48,536,849	49,503,845	52,376,035	60,094,218

SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND FOR
WEEK ENDING DEC. 17.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending Dec. 17, '70.	89,495	63,987	383,819	73,296	15,905	2,749
Week ending Dec. 10, '70.	90,568	40,886	303,199	37,738	12,936	2,875
Week ending Dec. 18, '69.	69,878	31,475	61,353	15,844	17,368	10,886

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 18 inclusive, for four years:

	1870.	1889.	1868.	1867.
Flour.....bbls.	4,110,878	4,482,986	-----	-----
Wheat.....bush.	37,647,365	34,911,239	-----	-----
Corn....." "	21,690,441	23,568,129	-----	-----
Oats....." "	11,888,855	9,904,496	-----	-----
Barley....." "	2,988,918	483,533	-----	-----
Rye....." "	1,571,437	883,641	-----	-----
Total.....	75,760,336	69,060,090	-----	-----

GRAIN "IN RIGHT," DEC. 10, 1870.

	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Barley bush
In store and afloat at New York.....	2,993,060	228,064	1,971,999	\$50,870
" " do at Albany	8,000	6,000	75,000	190,000
" " do at Buffalo.....	875,973	198,400	217,700	806,800
" " do at Chicago*	2,003,169	687,767	660,349	499,048
" " do at Milwaukee.....	1,513,000	13,681	31,913	12,551
" " do at Toledo.....	264,503	95,991	88,819	3,676
" " do at Detroit.....	54,672	6,733	9,089	12,587
" " do at Oswego.....	10,000	10,000	55,061	86,000
" " do at St. Louis.....	291,490	12,165	51,283	5,734
" " do at Toronto*	68,418	679	4,081	91,989
" " do at Montreal.....	503,616	26,900	14,400	3,300
" " do at Boston*	26,025	160,951	169,036	67,998
Rail shipments for week.....	63,987	383,919	73,636	15,306
Total in store and in transit:				
Dec. 17, '70.....	9,480,249	1,668,388	3,187,367	1,785,193
" " Dec. 10, '70.....	9,753,409	1,648,596	3,092,770	1,847,754
" " Dec. 3, '70.....	10,009,446	1,775,998	3,637,164	2,889,700
" " Dec. 26, '70.....	9,489,857	1,687,828	3,261,534	2,394,503
" " Nov. 26, '70.....	9,657,938	1,397,427	3,476,328	2,019,048
" " Nov. 19, '70.....	9,821,346	1,656,824	3,844,439	2,861,875
" " Nov. 12, '70.....	10,688,377	1,891,711	3,473,004	2,787,289

* Upwards of 1,000,000 bush. afloat in New York.
Statement did not include Boston, St. Louis, Montreal, Toronto,
Oswego stocks in store.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 23, 1870.

For immediate consumption the business has been very light indeed, covering only the smallest retail lots likely to be wanted before the 1st proximo, and distributive dealers generally complain of the dull condition of the markets. Duty paid parcels have been pretty well worked off, but a few are left, and on these owners are willing to accept almost any reasonable figure in order to effect sales. The success of the petition to Congress asking a modification of the law in regard to the classification of raw sugars removes a portion of the anticipated trouble under the new tariff, but the trade still feel that many complications are likely to arise after the first of January, and of late the purchases in bond have been of less magnitude and more cautiously conducted. The aggregate supplies here—including goods sold in bond—are only fair, and a portion of the stock to arrive, particularly of tea and coffee, have been secured by dealers who are not likely to allow their purchases to become available except for the regular consumptive trade.

The entries direct for consumption, and the withdrawals from bond, showing together the total thrown on the market for the week, were as follows:

Tea, black.....	276 pkgs.	Laguayra ..	.... bags.	Sugar, Brazil.	.... bags.
Green.....	145 pkgs.	Other.....	143 bags.	Manila, &c.	.... bags.
Japan.....	13 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba.	1,110 bxs.	M'stes, Cuba	487 hds.
Various.....	163 pkgs.	Other.....	639 hds.	Porto Rico	118 hds.
Coffee, Rio.....	966 bags.	Porto Rico	677 hds.	Demerara.....	47 hds.
Java.....	1,217 mats.	Other.....	192 hds.	Other.....	118 hds.
Maracaibo.....	849 bags.			Hds. include bbls. and tes. reduced.	

Imports of coffee this week have included 25,523 bags Rio. Receipts of sugar have been fair, but the receipts of molasses have been small.

The stocks in New York at date, and imports at the five leading ports since Jan. 1, are as follows:

	Stocks in New York at date.		Imports at leading ports since January 1.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
Tea.....	41,444,212	41,351,294		
Tea (indirect import).....	96,020	44,780		
Coffee, Rio.....	41,971	87,341	1,534,169	1,179,147
Coffee, other.....	22,943	9,425	416,923	317,338
Sugar.....	77,985	94,621	444,639	556,346
Sugar.....	28,728	57,275	541,291	550,739
Sugar.....	313,190	247,216	805,777	880,190
Molasses.....	8,501	16,655	292,345	389,125

TEA.

The demand in a general way has continued very fair, and the amount of goods changing hands foots up quite a respectable aggregate, with the market showing a strong uniform and in some instances an approach to buoyancy. The call is almost entirely of a legitimate character, few if any purchases being made on speculation, though among the majority of the trade there appears to be a feeling of much confidence in the future. Oolong have rather been the favorites of late, and of the principal cargoes about due a large proportion have been disposed of; but Greens also moved well, and a considerable amount of the stock in transit has changed hands. Japans, though a little slow, are steady, as the available stock here is not large, and but small receipts are expected for some time to come. Sales of 5,300 packages Green, 5,250 do. Oolong, 800 Souchong, and 1,000 Japans.

Receipts this week have included only 213 pkgs.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States (not including San Francisco), from January 1 to date, in 1870 and 1869:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1870.....	14,857,523	17,210,576	9,346,094	41,444,212
1869.....	13,246,302	17,655,045	10,450,047	41,351,294

The indirect importations, including receipts by P. M. Steamers via Aspinwall, have been 98,020 pkgs. since January 1, against 44,780 last year.

COFFEE.

The movement of Brazil grades has not been quite so sharp, an absence of desirable assortments early in the week tending to restrict operations somewhat, though some relief was afforded by the arrival of the regular Rio Janeiro steamer with a large cargo of stock very well suited to the wants of the jobbing trade, and from which considerable selections were made. The general tone has remained pretty firm and uniform, and all transactions were on a basis of full former figures, with an entire absence of noticeable pressure to realize from any source. At the current rates, however, importers have parted with their supplies without much hesitation, in view of the immense distribution during the past month or six weeks, and recent advices from the point of production of increasing movements on United States account. At other seaports the sales have been comparatively small, owing to reduced accumulations. Java is in pretty good supply, and aside from about the ordinary trade movement shows only a moderate amount of activity, and prices though no lower can only be called steady. West India qualities are without important change in any particular, the demand proving moderate and mainly to the extent of positive necessity, and prices about as before on the general range, with a comparatively steady tone among all holders of really prime or choice grades. The supplies are fair and very well distributed. Sales of 21,639 bags Rio, 3,041 bags Santos, 1,680 bags Maracaibo, 1,100 bags St. Domingo, 176 bags Costa Rica, and 2,700 mats Java. At Baltimore 11,909 bags Rio.

Imports this week have included the following cargoes of Rio: Steamer "Merrimack," 15,988 bags; "Angusta," 5,000 bags; "Campanero," 4,535 bags. Of other sorts the imports have included 8,940 bags Maracaibo per "Iva," and 874 bags sundries.

The stock of Rio, Dec. 23, and the imports since January 1 are as follows:

In Bags.	New York.	Phila.	Balti.	New Orleans.	Savan. & Gal.	Total.
Stock.....	41,971	9,044	6,000	5,000	5,000	62,015
Same date 1869.....	37,341	12,314	6,276	2,000	2,000	55,931
Imports.....	666,075	444,018	142,742	41,222	20,112	1,314,169
" in 1869.....	717,810	520,000	106,765	32,406	5,800	1,412,781

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Dec. 23, and the imports at the several ports since January 1 were as follows:

	New York.	Boston.	Phila.	Balti.	N. Orleans.	Total.
In bags	15,861	36,102	117,297	49,125	11,886	310,271
Java and Singapore.....	1,670	24,534	14,453	400	1,060	2,587
Ceylon.....	9,084	25,306	1,067	18,516	4,178	54,148
Maracaibo.....	1,670	24,534	14,453	400	1,060	2,587
Laguayra.....	9,084	25,306	1,067	18,516	4,178	54,148
St. Domingo.....	9,084	25,306	1,067	18,516	4,178	54,148
Other.....	9,084	25,306	1,067	18,516	4,178	54,148
Total.....	9,425	244,175	49,417	21,125	1,875	317,587

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 39,569 mats

SUGAR.

On Raws the dull tone of last week has further increased, and it is scarcely possible to imagine a more completely prostrate market than the one prevailing during the greater portion of the period covered by this review, some days passing without a single transaction reported, and little encouragement being given of any early improvement. The call from refiners has been greatly curtailed by the slow movement of their production, to say nothing of the general desire to entirely cease work, and clean up and repair machinery in time for the opening of the new year, while the trade are distributing stock in such small quantities that they are seldom obliged to replenish, even in job lots. Prices have ruled nominally steady, and holders naturally have refrained from urging business on a market without buyers, but any call would have been willingly met, and in all probability easy terms allowed where a disposition to operate quickly was shown. The arrivals have been moderate, and the supply continues moderate, but a larger amount will be carried over into the new year than originally anticipated. From the new crop advices indicate a full yield and an early production, except where the October hurricanes destroyed a portion of the machinery. Refined have met with a moderate and uncertain demand from all quarters, and though the stock and production was small, values gradually gave way, closing still in buyers' favor, and to some extent nominal. The sales of raw are 1,185 hds. Cuba, 180 hds. Martinique, 96 hds. Demerara, 19 hds. Guadeloupe, and 6,034 boxes Havana.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Dec. 23, were as follows:

	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, hds.	P. Rico, hds.	Other Brazil, hds.	Manila, Melado, bags.	Total.
Imports this week.....	6,445	913	4	142	433,548	13,300
since Jan. 1.....	281,981	218,933	36,776	35,947	67,794	433,548
same time '69.....	389,647	256,495	36,056	35,361	128,543	426,309
Stock in first hands.....	77,985	28,728			313,190	34
Same time 1869.....	94,621	57,275			247,216	
" 1868.....	41,720	36,920			24,012	

MOLASSES.

There is little or nothing new or interesting on the market for foreign grades, business still proving extremely moderate, and values generally uncertain. Of the very fine qualities few parcels are on hand, but there is a liberal accumulation of the low grades, and these holders will now be compelled to carry over into the new year, when it is hoped that the reduced duty will enable the offering of more attractive inducements to buyers, and probably result in greater activity, especially in the way of refining styles, very few of which have been taken for several months. The new crop is likely to come to hand a little earlier than previously anticipated, and the quantity will be about up to the average, according to present indications. Domestic has been in very good supply, but the demand appears to increase rather than fall off, and in the face of the free offerings prices advanced, closing firm at the improvement with the market pretty well swept of stock, and the trade buying to arrive. The sales include 200 hds. Cuba, 28 hds. Porto Rico, 91 hds. New Orleans, and 3,160 bbls. part to arrive.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Dec. 23, were as follows:

	Cuba, hds.	P. Rico, hds.	Demerara, hds.	Other hds.	N. O. hds.
Imports this week.....	80,271	53	4,961	16,381	26,886
since Jan. 1.....	80,271	26,619	4,961	16,381	26,886
same time 1869.....	99,452	23,490	11,241	18,743	26,473
Stock in first hands.....	6,519	251	1,731		
same time '69.....	11,494	892	4,269		
same time '68.....	13,514	1,177	2,159		

Imports of Sugar & Molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1.

The imports of sugar (including Melado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1 to date, have been as follows:

	Boxes.	Sugar, hds.	Molasses, hds.	Total.
1870.....	328,981	321,121	621,887	1,252,023
1869.....	380,646	321,121	621,887	1,323,654
New York.....	21,025	36,949	82,522	140,506
Boston.....	30,541	33,575	62,859	127,025
Philadelphia.....	54,284	51,280	34,704	140,268
Baltimore.....	49,860	83,856	5,432	139,148
New Orleans.....			9,215	9,215
Total.....	444,639	596,346	541,291	1,582,276

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hds.

SPICES.

There does not appear to be any decided change to advise on this market, the general position summing up in the two words, "very strong." Buyers can be found at full former figures, but have either secured a ready everything desirable, or find importers and wholesale dealers generally indisposed to operate, except at an advance. Nutmegs still seem to be considered the most desirable stock, but pepper is not far behind, and in fact all styles are looked upon as sure to be wanted at a profitable margin on cost, owing, as we have before noted, to the almost certainty that the supplies in the hands of jobbers and small dealers throughout the country have become reduced to almost nothing in anticipation of lower values with the reduction of the tariff.

FRUITS, &c.

The demand the past week for foreign dried fruits has been quite moderate, except for small lots for city grocers' use. Out of town buyers had all stocked up previously. Raisins are less forced for sale, and prices are a little firmer, sales in lots have not been, that we learn of, below \$2 47½ per box for layers, and in a jobbing way to retailers at \$2 50. Currants have sold moderately well at 11½c per lb. Prunes are a little easier. Citron is again steady, but the demand is checked. Figs meet with a good demand, and rule about as formerly quoted. Dates are beginning to move, but are not at all active. Apples have been less active this than last week, but sell pretty well still at the prices. Sardines continue dull and heavy, all the trade are well stocked up, and will not buy on a declining market; they can be bought at the price we quote, and perhaps a lower offer would be accepted.

There has been a steady demand for Foreign Green the past week, and prices

have tended upward, with free sales and moderate arrivals, especially of Lemons. Oranges from the Mediterranean have come in quite freely, and sell moderately well. West India have been wanted, and command higher prices. Other West India fruits are still scarce. Spanish Grapes have been offered freely at auction, but have been readily taken at full prices; a good many have been shipped West. Bananas are scarce. We quote Malaga and Palermo Lemons at \$3 50@3 90 per box; Sorento Oranges, \$3@3 50; Havana do. \$11@12 per bbl.; Grapes, \$2@2 50 per keg; Carthagea Cocoanuts, \$30@3 50 per M.

The demand for Domestic Dried, if we except fine grades of Apples, has been extremely light, though not more so than usually this season of the year. All grades, however, of Apples except the poorest are held with firmness. Pared Peaches of a grade from good to fancy are still very scarce, and are readily sold at full prices when they can be found; there is a full supply of inferior quality, which are dull. Unpeeled Halves come to market slowly and command full prices. Quarters are in fair supply, in light demand, and unchanged in price. Blackberries continue quiet, and sales are only in small lots at former prices, but many holders ask 1@1 1/2c. above the present selling price. Pitted Cherries are steady, but selling slowly. Raspberries are in full supply. Plums are quiet. Peanuts have met with an active demand, especially Virginia and Tennessee, and free sales have been made at advancing prices. Pecans are in fair demand for new, and prime old at full prices.

Domestic Green are without particular variation to note. The change in the weather will probably have the effect of checking the rot to a certain extent in Apples. There is plenty of poor stock still in the market which dealers are anxious to get rid of at almost any price. Prime stock is held with greater confidence than before, but sales in lots rarely exceed \$3 per bbl. Many poor lots are sold to the wagon vendors at \$1@1 1/2 per bbl. Cranberries are in fair demand, but have not sold nearly so well as was expected by dealers, and after the holidays there may be a decline; prime lots sell in barrels at \$12@14, and in crates at \$3 50@4. There are no Grapes of any account in market.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Tea.—Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.'s telegram to Messrs. Everett & Co. of Boston reports: Yokohama, Nov. 25.—Good medium Japan tea, \$36@37 per picul. Shanghai, Nov. 12.—Export of Green tea to the United States since June 1, 11,000,000 pounds. Best Teikinkai crops of tea, 46 taels per picul. The mail advices are two weeks later from all the China ports.

Shanghai, Oct. 24.—In Green teas the market had been active, and transactions amounted to 36,000 half chests, mostly for American account. A further decline in poor teas and a slight advance in fine chops are reported, the latter feature owing to a scarcity of this description. There was a full stock at date of 86,000 half chests.

Foochow, Oct. 26.—The business, though large, was confined to Congous, and these mostly for London. No Oolongs had been settled for the United States. Nominal quotations were, for fair to good cargo, 42c; good to superior, 47c; fine to finest, 60c; all gold, in bond, at New York.

Amoy, Oct. 28.—Amoy Oolongs had been in fair request, with settlements of about 8,000 half chests, which were quickly taken when offered. Stock about 6,000 half chests, mostly low grades.

Date of sailing, 1870.	Name of Vessel.	From.	Black lbs.	Green lbs.	Japan lbs.	Total lbs.
July 20.	Ocean Gem.	Amoy.	288,398			288,398
July 20.	Chloris	Yokohama.		837,531		837,531
July 20.	Mikado.	Shanghai.		828,474	18,063	846,537
Aug. 2.	S.E. Kingsbury	Whampoa.	70,000	16,980		86,980
Aug. 2.	Ceres.	Amoy.	281,125			281,125
Aug. 2.	John Christman	Yokohama.		157,819		157,819
Aug. 18.	Louisa.	Foochow.	269,479			269,479
Aug. 18.	Eleanor.	Amoy.	400,409			400,409
Sept. 1.	Ariel.	Yokohama.		739,266		739,266
Sept. 1.	Mindel.	Whampoa.	466,860			466,860
Sept. 1.	Hudson.	Whampoa.	480	31,629		32,109
Sept. 1.	Benefactress.	Yokohama.		514,337		514,337
Sept. 1.	St. Riga, via	Shanghai.	59,640	1,435,715		1,495,355
Sept. 11.	Union.	Shanghai.	7,580	19,075	29,281	55,936
Sept. 11.	Amie.	Shanghai.	38,696	601,883		640,579
Sept. 11.	Lizzie Iredale	Shanghai.	34,624	704,512	41,995	781,131
Sept. 11.	Elizabeth	Shanghai.	29,746	743,401	31,063	804,210
Sept. 15.	Yangtze.	Foochow.	710,784			710,784
Sept. 20.	Lufra.	Whampoa.	383			383
Sept. 20.	Black Prince.	Yokohama.		711,722		711,722
Sept. 20.	Lulu.	Yokohama.		667,543		667,543
Oct. 8.	Excelsior.	Amoy.	422,432			422,432
Oct. 8.	McGillvery.	Amoy.	580,603			580,603
Oct. 8.	Nesutan.	Whampoa.		29,282		29,282
Oct. 8.	Eleanor.	Foochow.	225,962			225,962
Oct. 20.	Amadine.	Amoy.	605,788			605,788
Oct. 22.	Dilpusund.	Shanghai.		734,214	70,649	804,863

Total known to be afloat. 4,830,939 5,341,575 4,334,563 14,507,077
Total exports to U. S. ports, June 1 to Oct. 17. 5,870,696 7,506,018 4,604,894 17,981,618
Total exports to U. S. ports, same time 1869. 8,509,328 3,278,291 1,850,419 8,568,038

*For Boston.

Manila Sugar.—Messrs. Russell & Sturgis' market report to Oct. 24. Manila a quiet market in sugar. Quotations were without change, and in the absence of transactions were merely nominal.

The following shows the quantity of Tea afloat for the United States at latest date (not including San Francisco), and which has not yet arrived:

The following shows the quantity of Sugar afloat for the United States at latest advices, and which has not yet arrived:

Ship.	For.	Piculs (139 lbs.)	Ship.	For.	Piculs (139 lbs.)
Aug. 4. Petunia.	"	8,300	Sept. 19. Naval Brigade.	New York.	8,000
Aug. 12. Carobell.	"	3,300	Sept. 30. W. G. Russell.	"	9,600
Aug. 14. St. Bandfield.	"	3,230	Oct. 21. Mariano.	Boston.	1,250
Aug. 15. Endeavor.	New York.	4,480	Oct. 24. Bunker Hill.	New York.	5,600
Aug. 20. Glenallen.	"	8,473			
Total piculs (of 139 lbs.)		32,933			

Ro Coffee.—From Messrs. Boje & Co.'s report of Nov. 25 we learn that the most important feature in the Coffee market for the past month has been the sharp advance in exchange, which at first had the effect of producing a decline in prices, but during the latter part of the month under review, with a further advance in exchange, prices had been upheld, making the cost on board fully 10@12c. above corresponding grades last mail. Arrivals averaged 10,000 bags per day, with a stock at date of 145,000 bags.

Vessels sailed for U. S. Oct. 25 to Nov. 25. 132,880 bags
Vessels cleared and ready for sea Nov. 25. 24,599
Vessels loading or about to load. 80,400 "

Shipments of Coffee to the United States:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
August.	106,954	99,569	152,638
September.	96,920	140,473	115,096
October.	100,762	97,577	148,411

Total. 304,636 337,619 415,145
Monthly average. 10,154 107,878 138,382
Total to U. S. January 1 to October 30. 910,184 1,001,572 1,070,126

At Santos no vessels had sailed, and none on the berth.

Java Coffee and Sugar.—By the market reports from Europe we have Java news to Oct. 27. There was little change to note, however.

Coffee was held firmly, with small transactions at a slight advance since previous fortnight.

Sugar.—For Java descriptions, of which purchases for United States were largely composed, was quoted 71 1/2c for No. 14. On the coast, sales were re-

ported at 71 1/2c, but later, 71 1/2c would have purchased No. 14, showing on the whole a slight decline.

The following shows the quantity afloat for the United States by the latest advices, and which have not yet arrived:

Date.	Vessel.	Coffee (piculs)	Sugar (piculs)
*April 9.	Balnaguth.	136 lbs.	136 lbs.
September 22.	Sanderson.	7,600	
October 7.	Wallace.	9,000	5,488
September 20.	Fearless (for Boston).	8,500	
	Lecherdass Ambassadors, for Boston.		9,422
September 15.	Lizzie, for Boston.		8,934
September 30.	Lech Awe.		5,000
September 30.	Jas. Duncan, for Portland.		4,977
	Knight of Snowden.	516	3,303
Total piculs of 136 lbs.		22,606	57,623

* Not sailed at last dates.

† At Bermuda, Nov. 23, disabled, leaky. Cargo probably damaged.

Cuba Sugar.—Havana, Dec. 9.—The Weekly Report says: Our market has retained its previous quiet state, there having been no sales of note effected, owing to the causes already alluded to in our last review. Prices are nominally lower on account of the proximity of the season when new sugars are expected to be in the market, and also in the absence of buyers for Europe. The sales which have been reported during the week amount to about 4,000 boxes of all classes, against 8,000 last week.

Shipments this week from Havana and Matanzas have been as follows:

To.	Boxes.	Hds.
New York.	3,888	203
Philadelphia.	2,000	
Boston.	481	
Charleston.	651	
New Orleans.	12	

Total export of the week to all countries. 8,274 203

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

Exports since January 1.								
Rec'd this w'k.		To U. S.		To all Ports.		Stock at date.		
Boxes.	Hds.	Boxes.	Hds.	Boxes.	Hds.	Boxes.	Hds.	
1870.....	151	24	453,460	119,263	1,583,695	151,791	89,549	514
1869.....	4,313	756	569,063	25,898	1,580,352	119,606	71,506	1,966
1868.....	1,738	210	441,851	84,132	1,633,911	106,868	41,168	358

PRICES CURRENT.

The Following are Ruling Quotations in First Hands. On the Purchase of Small Lots Prices are a Fraction Higher.

Tea.

	Duty paid.	H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. f. to fin' st	Duty paid.
Hyson, Common to fair.	70 @ 85	Uncl. Japan, Com. to fair.	70 @ 75
do Superior to fine.	70 @ 85	do Ex. f. to fine.	80 @ 90
do Ex. fine to finest.	90 @ 125	do Supr. to fine.	80 @ 90
Young Hyson, Com. to fair.	55 @ 60	do Ex. f. to fine.	90 @ 110
do Super. to fine.	65 @ 100	Oolong, Common to fair.	60 @ 70
do Ex. fine to finest.	85 @ 120	do Superior to fine.	70 @ 80
Gunp. & Imp., Com. to fair.	70 @ 90	do Ex. fine to finest.	100 @ 140
do Sup. to fine.	95 @ 115	Sou. & Cong. Com. to fair.	60 @ 70
do Ex. fine to finest.	125 @ 170	do Supr. to fine.	75 @ 90
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair.	45 @ 60	do Ex. f. to fine.	100 @ 130
do do Sup. to fine.	60 @ 85		

Coffee.

Rio Prime, duty paid.....	gold. 17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	Native Ceylon.....	gold. 17 1/2 @ 18
do good.....	gold. 16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	Maracabo.....	gold. 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
do fair.....	gold. 15 1/2 @ 15 1/2	Laguayra.....	gold. 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
do ordinary.....	gold. 14 1/2 @ 15	St. Domingo, in bond.....	gold. 9 @ 9 1/2
Java, mats and bags.....	gold. 20 1/2 @ 22 1/2	Jamaica.....	gold. 14 @ 16

Sugar.

Cuba, Inf. to com. refining.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Hav'n, Box, D.S. Nos. 19 to 20.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
do fair to good refining.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Havana, Box, white.	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
do prime.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Porto Rico, refining grades.	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
do fair to good grocery.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	do grocery grades.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do pr. to choice grocery.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Brazil, bags.	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do centrifugal, hds. & bxs.	9 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Manilla, bags.	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do Melado.	5 @ 5	White Sugars, A.	10 @ 13 1/2
do molasses.	9 1/2 @ 10	do do B.	13 @ 18 1/2
Hav'n, Box, S. Nos. 7 to 9.	9 1/2 @ 10	do do extra C.	10 @ 13 1/2
do do do 10 to 12.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Yellow sugars.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do do do 13 to 15.	11 @ 11 1/2	Crushed and granulated.	10 @ 14 1/2
do do do 16 to 18.	12 @ 12 1/2	Powdered.	10 @ 14 1/2

Molasses.

New Orleans new.....7 gall.	65@ 73	Cuba Clayed	20@ 23
Porto Rico	85@ 59	Cuba centrifugal.....	18@ 20
Cuba Muscovado.....	20@ 33	English Islands.....	25@ 40

Rice.

Raigoon, dressed, gold in bond 3 @ 3 1/2	Carolina (new).	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
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Spices.

Cassia, in cases.	gold 47 @ 47 1/2	Pepper, in bond.	(gold) 10 1/2 @ 11
Cassia, in bags.	47 @ 47 1/2	do Singapore & Sumatra.	25 1/2 @ 26
Ginger, Raw & Af (gold)	12 @ 14	Pimento, Jamaica.	(gold) 18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
do do do do	12 @ 14	do in bond.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Mace.	do 12 @ 13	Cloves.	do 26 @ 26 1/2
Nutmegs, casks.	do 10 @ 10 1/2	do in bond.	do 7 @ 7 1/2
do cases Penang.	10 @ 10 1/2		

Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seedless new mat 6 00		Brazil Nuts.	12 1/2 @
do Layer, 1870, 7 box 2 47 1/2 @ 2 52		Filberts, Sicily.	10 1/2 @
do Layer, 1869, 7 box 2 00 @		do Barcelona.	10 @
do Valencia, 7 box 13 @ 13 1/2		African Peanuts.	2 35 @ 2 40
do London Layer.	3 50 @ 11 1/2	Walnuts, Bordeaux.	12 @ 13
Currents, new.	7 @ 11 1/2	Macaroni, Italian.	12 @ 13
Citron, Leghorn.	40 @ 40 1/2	Fire Crack, best No 1 7 box	4 00 @
Prunes, Turkish, old.	10 @	DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.	
Prunes, Turkish, new.	12 @ 12 1/2	Apples, State.	7 @ 8 1/2
Prunes.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2	do Western.	7 @ 8 1/2
Dates.	9 @	do Southern, common 8	4 @ 4
Figs, Smyrna.	12 @ 12 1/2	do prime.	5 @ 6
Cherries German.	9 @ 9	do sliced.	7 @ 8 1/2
Canton Ginger.	9 00 @ 9 50	Peaches, pared.	17 @ 25
Almonds, Languedoc.	20 @ 20	do unpared, qrs & hiva	6 1/2 @ 9
do Tarragona.	20 @ 20	Blackberries.	8 1/2 @ 9
do Sicily, soft shell.	16 @ 16 1/2	Cherries pitted.	19 @ 20
do Shelled, Spanish.	35 @ 35	Pecan Nuts.	18 @ 18 1/2
do paper shell.	35 @ 35	Hickory Nuts.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sardines.	7 @ 7 1/2	Peanuts, Va. & d. to f. do	1 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sardines.	7 @ 7 1/2	do com. to fair do	1 1/2 @ 2 1/2
		do Wil. & d. to best do	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Sic. Licorice.	18 @ 18
Bic Carb, Soda (Eng.)	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	Calabra Imitation.	11 @ 12 1/2
Borax.	30 @ 31	Madder.	10 @ 10 1/2
Soda, Cask.	2 @ 2 1/2	Indigo, Madras.	gold. 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Sulphur.	4 @ 4 1/2	do Manilla.	gold. 80 @ 81 1/2
Saltpetre.	8 @ 8 1/2	Coriander, Manilla, 1/2 and 3/4	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Copperas.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	do do Large size.	21 @ 21 1/2
Camphor, in bbls.	70 @ 73 1/2	Sisal.	10 @ 10 1/2
Castile Soap.	11 1/2 @ 12	do Bad Corda.	10 @ 10 1/2
Esson Salt.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Jute do.	20 @ 20 1/2

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P.M., December 23, 1870.

The near approach of the holidays, and close of the fall season, is apparent in all departments of the dry goods market, in the diminished number of buyers in town, and the light trade progressing in all lines. Jobbers confine their purchases to the least possible amounts adequate to the limited wants of their customers, and in many instances where their supply of a certain brand of goods called for in an order is exhausted, get their goods from a neighbor rather than buy a bale from the agents, at a period so near the season for annual stock-taking. The trade in the interior is good for the season, and orders for fair amounts to replenish stocks, came in freely until the middle of the week. Later there has been a falling off in the number of orders received, and a proportionate decrease in the movements. The Southern and Western trade are still ordering small bills, however, and the current trade is reported as being fully up to that of a corresponding period in former seasons. A few Mexican and Californian buyers are in the market, making selections for their spring stocks of staple goods which will bear the delay of shipment by sail vessels, the freights per steamer or rail, especially by the latter, being so high as to rob the trade in domestics of the small profits it ordinarily affords.

Money is still scarce, and extensions are asked by dealers in all sections. The Western jobbers find collections somewhat easier, it is said, and no recent failures are reported.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.—The feature of this branch of the trade has been the active demand for prints which has prevailed throughout the week, the movements being unusually large for this period of the season. The stock of dark work in first hands has been well cleared out, and the few agents who had medium or light colorings on hand have found an active demand for their goods from the buyers at a distance, who, as noted above, are purchasing their spring stocks. Nearly all of the mills are preparing to print spring colorings, and a few have already begun, while others are still working on winter goods. The movements in brown and bleached cottons are fair, and compare favorably with those of a few preceding weeks. Colored cottons are dull, and quotations are nominal.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—The trade in light weights improved somewhat, early in the week, but towards the close has become less active, as buyers generally are holding off until after the holidays. Clothiers and large jobbers purchase considerable lots, and, in view of the small assortments offered by commission men generally, the movements are good. After the first of the new year, agents will be prepared to offer more varied assortments, and a better trade will naturally result, the prospects for an active season being good. The cold weather has stimulated trade in blankets, and the most popular makes sell with comparative freedom. Flannels are in good request for the season, but the aggregate sales are unimportant. Hosiery sells well, and prices are well maintained.

FOREIGN GOODS.—We note a light demand for seasonable dress goods from jobbers' hands, on orders to replenish broken assortments in the interior, and to supply the current wants of the city trade. Merinos are in moderate request, but the prospects of a comparatively short winter in many sections has injured the trade in these goods, and the amount sold thus far has not been as large as usual. Plaids are well sold out of first hands, but jobbers are offering good assortments, and the movements are fair as compared with other imported fabrics. Importers have had a few calls for linens for the spring trade, but the movements thus far have been unimportant in the aggregate. There has been some call for spring woollens of a popular brand, for clothiers and jobbers, but no heavy sales are reported. Prices on these goods range a trifle lower than last spring, in consequence of the lower premium on gold, the first cost being about the same as then.

The exports of dry goods for the past week, and since January 1, 1870, and the total for the same time in several previous years are shown in the following table:

	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BOSTON.	
	Domestics. pkgs.	Val.	Dry Goods. packages.	Val.
Total for week....	149	\$3,369	20	\$13,602
Since Jan. 1, 1870....	13,536	1,713,692	3,161	973,793
Same time 1869....	30,443	3,199,591	5,443	1,083,637
" " 1868....	36,403	1,782,299	4,839	1,309,664
" " 1867....	13,744	1,713,342	6,013	1,817,298
" " 1866....	9,516	.....	.....	4,359
" " 1865....	84,793	.....	.....	33,302

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of the leading Jobbers:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in relatively good demand, and prices are well sustained. Amoskeag A 36 12½ do B

36 12, Atlantic A 36 13, do D 11, do H 12½, Appleton A 36 13, Augusta 36 11½, do 30 10, Bedford R 36 8, Boot O 34 10½, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 8, Great Falls M 36 11, do S 33 10, Indian Head 36 13, do 30 10½-11½, Indian Orchard A 36 11, Lyman O 36 11, do E 36 12½, Medford 36 11½, Nashua 36 11½, do 36 13, do E 40 15, Newmarket A 36 10½, Pacific extra 36 12½, do L 36 11½, Pepperell 7-4 22½, do 5-4 25, do 9-4 29, do 10-4 34, do 11-4 42½, Pepperell E fine 39 12½, do R 36 11½, Pocasset F 30 8½, Saranac fine O 33 11, do R 36 12½, Stark A 36 12½, Swift, River 36 9½, Tiger 27 7½.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are quiet, but the light stock maintains prices with a good degree of steadiness. Amoskeag 46 16, do 42 15, do A 36 14½, American A 36 12½, Androecoggin L 36 15½, Arkwright WT 36 18, Ballou & Son 36 12½, Bartlett 36 14½, do 33 13½, Bates XX 36 16½@18, Blackstone 36 14½, Boot B 36 15½, do O 30 11, do R 28 3½, Clarke 36 19, Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Forestdale 36 14½, Fruit of the Loom 36 15, Globe 27 7, Gold Medal 36 12½, Great Falls Q 36 16, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15, Hope 36 12½, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 15-16½, Masonville 36 15, Newmarket C 36 12½, New York Mills 36 20, Pepperell 6-4 25, do 10-4 39, Tuscarora X 36 18, Utica 6-4 25, do 6-4 32½, do 9-4 51½, do 10-4 56½, Waltham X 38 11½, do 43 16, do 6-4 25, do 8-4 27½, do 9-4 32½, do 10-4 40, Wamsutta 36 19.

PRINTING CLOTHS are in moderate demand, and prices are firm at 7½@7¾c. for 64x64s.

PRINTS are in good demand, and prices are well maintained on all grades. American 10½, Albion solid 11, Allens 10½, do pinks 12, purples 12, Arnolds 8½, Atlantic 6, Dunnell's 10½, Hamilton 11, London mourning 10, Mallory 11½, Manchester 10½, Merrimac D 11, do pink and purple 13½, do W fancy 12½, Oriental 10½, Pacific 11, Richmond's 10½, Simpson Mourning 10½, Sprague's pink 11½, do blue and white 10½, do shirtings 10½, Wamsutta 7½.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 22½, do 50 24, do 12 26½, do 10 21, do 13 21, do 11 22½, do 15 27½, Cumberland 13, Jos Greers, 55 15½, do 65 13, Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9½, Medford 13, Mech's No. A 129.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 26, Bedford 14½, Beaver Cr. AA 23, Columbian, heavy 25, Haymaker Bro. 14-15, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 24, do BB 21, Corset JEANS.—Amoskeag 11½, Androecoggin —, Bates 9@10, Everetts 15½, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 11½, Newmarket 10.

COTTON BAGS.—Ontario A \$35@40 00, American \$31 50, Androecoggin \$37 50, Great Falls A \$35 00, Lewiston \$32 50, Stark A \$33 00.

BROWN DRILLS.—Atlantic 14, Appleton 13½, Amoskeag 13½, Augusta 14, Pacific 14½, Pepperell 13½, Stark A 14.

STRIPES.—Albany 8½, Algodon 8½, American 12-13, Amoskeag 20-21, Hamilton 19-20, Haymaker 13½-14, Sheridan A 10½, do 11, Uncasville A 12-13, do B 13-14, Whittenton A A 22½.

TICKINGS.—Albany 8½, American 14½, Amoskeag ACA 30, do A 24, do B 21, do C 19, do D 17, Blackstone River 14½, Conestoga extra 32 21, do do 36 25, Cordis AAA 24, do ACE 28, Hamilton 21½, Swift River 13½, Thorndike A 15, Whittenton A 22½, York 30 23½.

GINGHAMS.—Clyde, 11½; Earleton, extra, 18; Glasgow, 14; Gloucester, 18; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 18; Lancaster, 16; Lancashire, 15; Pequa, 12½; Park Mills, 14; Quaker City, 14.

MOU-SERINE DELAINES.—Pacific 18@20, Manchester 18, Hamilton 18, Tycoon reps 23-27½, Pacific Mills printed armures 19, do Imperial reps 22½-27½, do aniline 22, do plain assorted colored armures 19, do do Orientals 18, do do alpaca 21, do do corded do 22½, Merino A 32½, AA 37½ AAA 42½.

CARPETS.—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 for superfine, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent., 10 days; \$1 15 for extra super, and \$1 42½ for three-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 for medium superfine; \$1 15 for superfine; \$1 42½ for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 50 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$1 80 for 3 fr., \$1 90 for 4 fr., and \$1 for 5 fr.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Dec. 22, 1870, and the corresponding weeks of 1868 and 1869, have been as follows:

	1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	269	\$96,664	293	\$115,943	336	\$140,997
do cotton...	352	91,045	304	75,493	313	93,361
do silk...	209	161,300	239	186,961	255	233,400
do flax...	387	74,335	428	85,370	399	135,753
Miscellaneous dry goods.	267	85,768	483	112,983	866	66,353
Total.....	1,484	\$509,112	1,747	\$576,650	2,759	\$707,854

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	204	\$67,722	135	\$51,538	204	\$80,793
do cotton...	52	14,231	71	17,673	113	38,177
do silk...	31	30,015	25	26,090	40	37,200
do flax...	202	52,009	201	47,344	296	68,000
Miscellaneous dry goods.	667	14,451	473	14,089	51	12,000
Total.....	1,146	\$178,458	904	\$157,164	704	\$234,000
Add end'd for consumption, 1,484		509,112	1,747	576,650	2,759	707,854
Total'th'n upon m'rkt 2,630		\$687,570	2,651	\$733,814	3,463	\$1,011,854

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	478	\$161,760	351	\$145,458	447	\$179,997
do cotton...	216	68,600	237	65,919	271	69,000
do silk...	62	69,051	101	90,225	58	47,774
do flax...	425	111,694	546	131,608	531	110,774
Miscellaneous dry goods.	111	28,593	40	15,393	87	30,000
Total.....	1,291	\$436,098	1,275	\$487,603	1,364	\$437,544
Add end'd for consumption, 1,484		509,112	1,747	576,650	3,463	1,011,854
Total entered at the port 2,775		\$945,210	3,022	\$1,064,253	4,827	\$1,449,398

Miscellaneous.

Cartwright & Warner's

Patent Merino

Undervests,

Drawers,

AND

HOSIERY.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

NEW GOODS,

AT

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Union Adams & Co.,

No. 637 Broadway.

J. S. & E. Wright & Co.,

No. 94 Franklin street NEW YORK.

No. 10 Franklin street BOSTON.

No. 10 Chestnut street PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR

Pepperell Mfg. Co.,

Otis Company.

Bates Mfg. Co.,

Columbia Mfg. Co.,

Androscooggin Mills,

Continental Mills.,

Warren Cotton Mills,

Laconia Co.,

Boston Duck Co.,

Franklin Co.,

Thorndike Co.,

Cordis Mills.

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Life Insurance.

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES,

116, 118, 120, 122 & 124 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets over - - - - \$12,000,000
Income - - - - - 6,000,000WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
SAMUEL BORROW, City Manager.

Miscellaneous.

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the Last Half-Century."

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Take pleasure in announcing that they will begin,
with the New Year, the publication in their Magazine
of a serial story, entitled "RED-TIME AND HARVEST,"
or, *During my Apprenticeship*, translated specially
from the "UT MEXIC STRUCK" of the
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No German author of the present time is more popular
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North Germany; and the English writer Charles Lee
Lewes says that "the Germans of the more Southern
States were Platt-Deutsch is unknown, none frequently
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genius poet, and the fascinating delineator of the
lives of his Platt-Deutsch neighbors, and as such is
probably more beloved than any other German author
of the day. The tale in question is one of his best
and most important works, giving its readers, with
its other entertainment and profit, a charming ac-
quaintance with the quaint, interesting Platt-Deutsch
people.With the translation already complete in their
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the first number of THE LIVING AGE for 1871, and
continue it from week to week until it is finished.THE LIVING AGE for 1871 will also contain serial
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Ablest Living writers.

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of the time, or to cultivate in himself or his family
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now-a-days is equal to a first-class monthly. For solid
merit, it is the cheapest magazine in the land."

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The best Home and Foreign Literature
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erature, and either one of the leading Magazines of
Home Literature named below, will be sent to one
address for one year; viz.,Harper's Monthly (or Weekly, or Bazar), The Atlantic
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\$5 00, The Living Age and The Riverside Magazine, or
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Of the State of Illinois, bearing interest at EIGHT
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BANKERS.

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Leave New York

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Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashville
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Miles.	Go's SOUTH.	Go's NORTH.
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GORDONVILLE.....	224	Ar. 12.45 p.m.
BRISTOL.....	210	Ar. 12.45 p.m.
KNOXVILLE.....	244	Ar. 12.45 p.m.
*CLEVELAND.....	283	Ar. 12.45 p.m.
*CHATTANOOGA.....	350	Ar. 12.45 p.m.
NASHVILLE.....	301	Ar. 12.45 p.m.
MEMPHIS.....	366	Ar. 12.45 p.m.
GRAND JUNCTION.....	107	Ar. 12.45 p.m.
JACKSON.....	139	Ar. 12.45 p.m.
ATLANTA.....	134	Ar. 12.45 p.m.
MACON.....	105	Ar. 12.45 p.m.
MONTGOMERY.....	117	Ar. 12.45 p.m.
MOBILE.....	132	Ar. 12.45 p.m.
NEW ORLEANS.....	152	Ar. 12.45 p.m.

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Selma, West Point, Eufaula, Mobile, Savannah, and
intermediate points.† Charge cars for Nashville and New Orleans. No
change from this point to New Orleans.

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Leave PIER 42 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street
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Also, connecting at Panama with steamers for
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THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN
STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-
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PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

NEVADA, Captain Green..... Dec. 28, at 10 P.M.

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman Jan. 4, at 2 P.M.

WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams..... Jan. 11, at 9 A.M.

MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth, Jan. 18, at 2 P.M.

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman Jan. 25, at 9 A.M.

IDAHO, Capt. Price..... Feb. 1, at 3 P.M.

Cabin passage, \$30 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 39 Broadway) \$30 cur-
rency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 68 Wall-st.

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87 & 89 Leonard Street, New York,

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS

For the Sale of

COTTONS AND WOOLENS.

Insurance

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1871.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1869:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from
1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869, \$4,090,697 89
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st
January, 1869, 2,589,001 28
Total amount of Marine Premiums, \$6,679,699 05

No Policies have been issued upon Life
Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected
with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January,
1869, to 31st December, 1869, \$6,679,699 05

Losses paid during the same
period, \$2,320,345 48

Returns of Premiums
and Expenses, \$1,237,530 49

The Company has the following Assets, viz:
United States and State of New York Stock,
City, Bank and other Stock, \$7,854,390 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise, \$1,68,400 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages, 210,000 00
Interest and sundry Notes and Claims due
the Company, estimated at, 307,500 81
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, 3,515,483 00
Cash in Bank, 685,797 85
Total amount of Assets, \$14,669,500 64

Six p
at profits.
legal represent.
First of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1866 will
be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their
legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the First
of February next, from which date all interest there-
on will cease. The certificates to be produced at the
time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates
which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums,
such payment of interest and redemption will be in
gold.

A dividend of FORTY Per Cent is declared on the
net earned premiums of the Company, for the year
ending 31st December, 1869, for which certificates will
be issued on and after Tuesday, the Fifth of April next.
By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. Jones,
Charles Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Henry Coit,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Charles H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
R. Warren Weston,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Elliot,
William E. Dodge,
David Lane,
James Byrce,
Daniel S. Miller,
Wm. Sturgis,
Henry K. Bogert,
Dennis Perkins,

Joseph Gatliffard, Jr.,
C. A. Hand,
James Low,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
Robt. B. Minturn,
Gordon W. Burnham,
Frederick Channey,
R. L. Taylor,
Geo. S. Stephenson,
William H. Webb,
Sheppard Gandy,
Francis Skiddy,
Charles P. Burdett,
Robt. C. Fergusson,
William E. Bunker,
Samuel L. Mitchell,
James K. DeForest,
Robert L. Stuart,

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-Pres't.
W. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Pres't.

Insurance.

Fire Insurance Agency,
NO. 62 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK.Aetna Insurance Comp'y,
HARTFORD, CONN.
INCORPORATED 1819.

Cash Capital, \$3,000,000 00
Assets, \$5,549,504 97

SPRINGFIELD
FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
INCORPORATED 1849.

Cash Capital, \$500,000 00
Assets, \$936,246 65

Providence Washington
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
ORGANIZED 1799.

Cash Capital, \$200,000 00
Assets, \$392,425 52

AMERICAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
ORGANIZED 1881.

Cash Capital, \$200,000 00
Assets, \$372,219 38

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent

OFFICE OF THE
Pacific Mutual Insurance
COMPANY.

HOWARD BUILDING, 176 BROADWAY,
New York, January 13, 1870.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE
affairs of the Company is published in conformity
with the requirements of Section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding Premiums, January 1,
1869, \$104,468 48
Premiums received from January
1 to December 31, 1869, inclusive, 611,290 80

Total amount of Marine Premiums, \$715,754 28
This Company has issued no Policies, except on Cargo
and Freight for the Voyage.

No Risks have been taken upon Time
or upon Hulls of Vessels.

Premiums worked off as Earned, during the
period as above, \$608,830 22
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less Savings,
&c., during the same period, 324,844 50
Return Premiums, 36,697 03

The Company has the following
Assets:

Cash in Bank, \$36,015 51
United States and other Stocks, 583,009 90
Loans on Stocks Drawing Interest, 196,700 00

Premium Notes & Bills Receivable, \$865,725 41
Subscription Notes in advance of
Premiums, 284,561 05
Reinsurance and other Claims due
the Company, estimated at, 48,000 00

20,142 47

Total Assets, \$1,166,129 28

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on the outstanding
Certificates of Profits will be paid to the holders
thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after
TUESDAY, the 1st day of February.

The whole of the OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES
OF THE COMPANY, OF THE ISSUE OF 1865, will be
redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or
their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY,
the 1st day of February, from which date interest
thereon will cease. The Certificates to be produced
at the time of payment and cancelled.
A Dividend in sort of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT,
free of Government Tax, is declared on the net amount
of earned Premiums for the year ending December
31st, 1869, for which Certificates will be issued on and
after TUESDAY, the 5th day of April next.

TRUSTEES:

John K. Myers,
A. C. Richards,
G. D. H. Gillespie,
C. E. Milnor,
Martin Bates,
Moses A. Hoppock,
B. W. Bull,
Horace P. Clafin,
W. M. Richards,
A. S. Barnes,
Egbert Starr,
A. Wesson,
John A. Barlow,
Oliver K. King,
Alex. M. Earle,
John H. Waller,

William Leconey,
Wm. T. Blodgett,
H. C. Southwick,
Wm. Hegeman,
James K. Taylor,
Adam T. Bruce,
Albert B. Stranage,
A. Augustus Low,
Oscar K. Fenner,
Emil Heinemann,
Jehiel Read,
William A. Hall,
Francis Moran,
Theo. W. Morris,
Stephen C. Southmayd

JOHN K. MYERS, President.
WILLIAM LEONEY, Vice-President
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

Iron and Railroad Materials

JOHN S. KENNEDY, HENRY M. BAKER, JOHN S. BAKER
J. S. KENNEDY & Co.,
41 CEDAR ST. COR. OF WILLIAM ST.,
GENERAL RAILWAY AGENTS AND
MERCHANTS.

Buy and sell Railway Bonds and Negotiate Loans to
Railways.

IMPORTERS OF
Iron Rails, Steel Rails, Old Rails,
Bessemer Pig Iron, Scrap,
Steel Tyres, boiler plates, &c.

AGENTS FOR
The Bowling Iron Company, Bradford England.
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ton England.
Supply all Railway Equipment and undertake all
Railway business generally.

To Railroad
COMPANIES.

We beg to call the attention of Managers of Rail
ways and Contractors throughout the United States
and Canada to our superior facilities for executing
orders at manufacturers prices, for all descriptions of
both AMERICAN and FOREIGN

Railroad Iron.

We are always in a position to furnish all sizes, pat-
terns and weight of rail for both steam and horse
roads, and in any quantities desired either for IMM-
EDIATE OR REMOTE delivery, at any port in the
United States or Canada and always at the very low-
est current market prices. Contracts will be made
payable in United States currency for American, and
in either currency or gold (at the option of the buyer)
for Foreign, and when desired, we will contract to
supply roads with their monthly or yearly require-
ments.

Orders for Foreign Rails, will be taken for trans-
mission by Mail or through the cable to our

LONDON HOUSE,
88 OLD BROAD STREET,

for execution at a fixed price in Sterling or on com-
mission at the current market price abroad when the
order is received in London; shipments to be made
at stated periods to ports in America and at the low-
est possible rates of freights. Address

S. W. Hopkins & Co.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY.

MORRIS, TASKER & Co.,

Pascal Iron Works, Philadelphia.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Tubes, Lap Welded
Boiler Flues, Gas Works Castings and Street
Mains, Artesian Well Pipes and Tools,
Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, &c.

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15 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

NAYLOR & CO.,

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILA.,
99 John street. 80 State street. 208 So. 4th street

CAST STEEL RAILS,

CAST STEEL TYRES,

Cast Steel Frogs, and all other Steel Material for
Railway Use.

HOUSE IN LONDON:
NAYLOR, BENZON & CO.,

34 Old Broad Street,

who give special attention to orders for

Railroad Iron,

as well as Old Rails, Scrap Iron and Metals.

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Valuable to every Railroad Man.

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